

| 1 |  | CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Is everybody ready to $\begin{aligned} & \text { Page } 28\end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2 | go. |  |  |
| 3 | CHAIRMAN: Yes, sir. |  |  |
| 4 | CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: You guys good to go? |  |  |
| 5 | UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Uh-huh. |  |  |
| 6 | CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: All right. |  |  |
| 7 | CHAIRMAN: Yes, sir. |  |  |
| 8 | CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Call the meeting to |  |  |
| 9 | order. Good morning everybody. Director, can we |  |  |
| 10 | get a roll call, please? |  |  |
| 11 | DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: Good morning everyone. |  |  |
| 12 | Chairman | Kienzle. |  |
| 13 |  | CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Here. |  |
| 14 | DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: Vice Chairman Montoya. |  |  |
| 15 | VICE CHAIRMAN MONTOYA: Here. |  |  |
| 16 | DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: Commissioner Arvas. |  |  |
| 17 | COMMISSIONER ARVAS: Here. |  |  |
| 18 | DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: Commissioner Espinoza. |  |  |
| 19 | COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Here. |  |  |
| 20 | DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: Commissioner Ramos. |  |  |
| 21 | COMMISSIONER RAMOS: Here. |  |  |
| 22 | DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: Commissioner Ricklefs. |  |  |
| 23 | COMMISSIONER RICKLEFS: Here. |  |  |
| 24 | DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: Commissioner Salopek. |  |  |
| 25 | COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: Here. |  |  |

DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: Chairman Kienzle, I believe we have a quorum.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: All right. Can we get approval of the agenda, please? So moved.

VICE CHAIRMAN MONTOYA: Second.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: All in favor?
ALL MEMBERS: Aye.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: The ayes have it.
[Vote 7-0. Motion passes.]
Why don't we go around the room and see who
is here. If you'd stand up and introduce yourself that would be helpful to put everything in context. Who wants to go first?

MS. GONZALES: Good morning everybody. My name is Star Gonzales. I work for the Department of Game and Fish, and I'm here marketing management. Very pleased to be here today.

MR. BACA: Commissioners, ladies and gentlemen, Hal Baca. I'm the (inaudible) manager, New Mexico Department Game and Fish. MR. EDGAR: Good morning. RJ Edgar, I'm assistant director with Department Game and Fish.

MS. HOBBS: Elizabeth Hobbs, (inaudible). MR. WALSH: George Walsh, (inaudible). MR. OVERTON: Jim Overton, Strictly Ranch

Partners in (inaudible), New Mexico.
MR. GAY: Good morning. I'm Joel Gay with
New Mexico Wildlife Federation.
MR. VENEKLASEN: Good morning. I'm Garrett
VeneKlasen. I'm the executive director of the New Mexico Wildlife Federation.

MR. GONZALES: Good morning, Commissioners.
My name is Marco Gonzales. I'm (inaudible).
UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Commissioners, I'm
(inaudible).
PAUL: Good morning. Paul (inaudible).
MR. TRUJILLO: Good morning all. James
Trujillo with (inaudible).
LANCE: Lance (inaudible).
MR. DIAZ: Gilbert Diaz (inaudible).
MR. MORROW: Patrick Morrow, (inaudible).
MR. PETEY: Si Petey.
MR. GRIEGO: Robert Griego, (inaudible).
MS. NICHOLS: Good morning, commissioners.
Ann Nichols, director.
MR. ELLIS: Good morning, Commissioners.
(Inaudible) Ellis, chief of information and education.

MR. DOMINGUEZ: Larry Dominguez with
New Mexico Department of Agriculture.

LES: Les (inaudible), New Mexico Department of Agriculture.

MR. SPUN: Good morning, everyone. Mike Spun, chief of (inaudible).

MS. CHAVEZ: Good morning. Rachel Chavez (inaudible).

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Good morning, Commissioners. (Inaudible) for Wildlife Management.

MR. PERRY: Good morning. I'm Michael Perry. (Inaudible).

MR. WINGABAY: Good morning. Jason
Wingabay, co-owner of Wildcat Environmental Services.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: And $I$ think that's everybody. Oh, sorry.

MR. PEREA: Good morning, Commissioners. I'm Mark Perea, the video specialist for the Gaming Commission.

MR. WILLIAMS: Good morning. I'm Dan Williams, editor of New Mexico Wildlife for the Department of (inaudible).

MR. CHERRY: Good morning. I'm Lance Cherry. I'm the assistant chief of information for New Mexico Game and Fish.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: All right. I think we
got everybody.
Can we get a motion to approve the minutes? COMMISSIONER ARVAS: So move, Mr. Chairman. COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: Second.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: All in favor?
ALL MEMBERS: Aye.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: The ayes have it.
[Vote 7-0. Motion passes.]
Moving on to -- I always forget that.
Thank you. We're going to do the Pledge of Allegiance.

Thank you, Commissioner Salopek, for reminding me.
[Whereupon the Pledge of Allegiance was conducted.]
COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: Thank you,
Mr. Chairman.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Thank you for reminding me.

Moving on to -- well, actually I want to do something real quick here before we get to new business. So I woke up one morning and got the newspaper and I hopefully it -- Game and Fish you've been giving Rick Winslow, I don't know if you want to make fun of him or what, but he -- he was very prominently featured on the front page of the

Albuquerque Journal. And it's a great article. So I -- I don't think that Rick is here today, but pass on to him a job well done. And $I$ think it made the department look great. So thank you.

Moving on to agenda item number 6, revocations. Colonel Griego.

MR. GRIEGO: Good morning, Mr. Chairman, Commissioners.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER ARVAS: Good morning.
MR. GRIEGO: Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, I'm here this morning to bring you the revocation portion. The department will present a list of individuals that have met the established criteria for the initiation of the suspension process for the hunting and fishing and trapping license privileges. Human Services sent the department a list of 130 individuals that are out of compliance with their court ordered child support for March through April. We also have 55 individuals who have failed to pay their penalty assessment within the allotted 30 days of the -- from the violation. And 17-210.3 authorizes you to revoke the hunting and/or fishing privileges of those persons who fail to pay. At that, any questions regarding the
revocation of these individuals?
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: None for me. Any -- any commissioners have any questions?

Can I get a motion on this, please?
COMMISSIONER ARVAS: Chair, I move to
authorize the department to administer these suspensions on behalf of the commission, including the issuance and service of a notice of contemplated action to each individual listed that is out of compliance with the parental responsibility act and to each individual that has failed to pay a penalty assessment within the 30 -day timeframe.

COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: Second.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: All in favor?
ALL MEMBERS: Aye.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Ayes have it.
[Vote 7-0. Motion passes.]
Agenda item number 7, perspective modifications to tagging requirements for big game and turkey. Thank you.

Colonel Griego. This is a discussion item. MR. GRIEGO: Yeah, Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, this is a discussion item. Department will present a review of the current tagging requirements for big game and turkey to

1 include limitations and concerns that it presents at
2 a future -- or at a future meeting will discuss more
3 in depth. This is just to kind of put it on your 4 radar some of the concerns of the sportsmen. With 5 the advent of the online licensing concerns have 6 been raised by the sportsmen and -- and our law 7 enforcement about the lack of a carcass tag and the 8 about -- and about the potential for violators to 9 potentially exceed the legal bag limit because of 10 it.

Currently with our system those individuals, we can purchase our licenses online. You can print your license online. When you take a big game species basically you black the bubble and when you get to a vehicle you put the -- the date and time of your kill, which it's been -- it's easy for our sportsmen, but it is creating an opportunity that we would potentially like to address.

Historically, as you remember, the hunter would affix a carcass tag to a big game species or turkey immediately after harvest. Under the present system they simply invalidate the license when they've taken the animal but there is no carcass tag. We were hoping to have the technology available to invalidate that license within $X$-amount

1 of time, whether it be immediately or within 48 2 hours. But because of limitations on personnel, it 3 just -- it does not seem to be occurring so there 4 may be the potential that we may need to address 5 that issue with some sort of tagging system.

The department is studying a number of possible options to address these concerns. We've had numerous comments and concerns that have been received over the past several months. And as potential solutions are developed we will post them for the public and discuss them with you all.

So at this point I will take some
questions.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Yes, sir.
COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: You know, Bobby, me and you have talked about this a couple times. And I -- I think me and you talked about going back to the tagging system. You know, I've looked at it, how far away are we from getting the smart phone? Say we're in the Gila -- I guess what I'm saying is I'd like to see progressive instead of regressive. And I think going back to the tagging, I don't disagree with it. I just think with these smart phones we could get it to where you can -- where you put it in the phone, and maybe I'm wrong, but I --
that's just kind of what I'm looking at.
I've kind of changed my tunes in the way I look at it. We're already here. How much is going on that does elevate (inaudible). And so I -- I don't know. I'm on the fence. I don't know which way to go, so --

MR. GRIEGO: Mr. Chairman,
Commissioner Salopek, yes, I'm in full agreeance. And our whole division, all our officers would be in agreeance with we're just wanting some system that is a little more fail safe when it comes to the potential violation, whether that's with technology or however it is. Yeah, we're open to any suggestion. It's just -- just to bring it to your attention that we need to probably address it one way or the other.

COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: And I guess with the -- with the officers, would they be more inclined to wanting the tag like the old system so it's on that animal wherever it goes?

MR. GRIEGO: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Salopek, potentially just because that's -- that's what they know.

COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: Right.
MR. GRIEGO: But without a doubt they're

1 open to -- to any of the technology that's out there
as long as we have it on hand and available. It
just -- that -- that was the plan, and it just
seemed that we don't -- we don't see that end in
sight. So this was just a way, again, just to bring
it to your attention that we may need to go a
different route to -- to address that issue. Until
that technology comes along is all this was. So --
so that's --

COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: Because I was in Florida in October of last year and I was going with my wife's cousins. And I said, "We going fishing?" They said, "Yeah." I said, "Give me a license." They said, "Only if we get caught." And I said, "Whoa, whoa, whoa. I'm on a commission. I have to have a license and I want a license."

So I called it in and the -- the
800-number, they -- and he said, here's your number and I'll send it to your phone but if a game warden shows up just show him this number and he'll have it. That was pretty interesting. It was all smart phone and all I needed was a number. So I thought, wow, that's pretty simple.

MR. GRIEGO: Yeah, Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Salopek, and I think we would -- we would continue to go down that road with -- with everything we have, online purchases and fishing licenses where you would be able to do that. That would not be an issue. It's solely those species that typically -- or that we even currently have some sort of invalidation. We just don't have the technology to validate that license would be where we would go to some sort of, if not tagging, but invalidation.

COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: Right. And you have to invalidate it. That's what we're after.

MR. GRIEGO: That's the key --
COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: The tag is some sort
of --
MR. GRIEGO: -- is some sort of --
COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: Right.
MR. GRIEGO: Whether it's a document that says it or technology that provides information to the officers in the field realtime that says, yeah, this -- this individual is done.

COMMISSIONER ARVAS: Mr. Chair?
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ARVAS: Bobby, have you looked

1 around at the adjoining states, what they're doing? 2 They haven't got rid of the tags yet, have they?

MR. GRIEGO: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Arvas, no, the majority of the western states have not gotten away from a tagging system. Nebraska has on some of their species, you see it. I think Oklahoma has also. But the vast majority of that is typically in the east. The west has some sort of tag. But technology is -- just changes by the day, so is it -- is it coming? Without a doubt. Or it may even be but we're just not seeing it. But --

COMMISSIONER ARVAS: Well, the main concern that I have is the obvious one, is that $I$ certainly don't want to let the department do anything that would give that, let's say, unscientific hunter an opportunity to break the law because he doesn't have a smart phone or anything along those lines. So there's got to be something that's compatible to all the people that we have that are hunting. And I'm sure that's what you're taking into consideration.

MR. GRIEGO: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Arvas, yes, that's correct. You know, the issues with just connectivity. Out in the Gila are you going to have cell phone coverage. Even if that technology is there are they going to be able to --

1 to invalidate that license if they wanted to or are they going to have to drive two or three hours to get it done. Then it comes into reasonableness. So those are all issues we're taking into consideration.

COMMISSIONER ARVAS: So for this year we're going to have the old -- have you made up your mind what's going to happen with this year yet?

MR. GRIEGO: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Arvas, with this year we would be with the same system we had last year, just the invalidation on the document. It would -- nothing would change for this year.

COMMISSIONER ARVAS: Nothing -- nothing will change.

MR. GRIEGO: Yeah, anything that would be -- would be perspective for the 2015 season.

VICE CHAIRMAN MONTOYA: Mr. Chairman?
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Yes.
VICE CHAIRMAN MONTOYA: Bobby, it seems like the concern is that there's no tag that you rip off, throw on the deer's horns, leg, or whatever. Just a thought, when you print this license out and you're at home, for example, you can print a tag. And I don't know if we can set it up where that it's

1 going to print one time and if it has to print two 2 times then you can't do it unless you go through a different route.

The concern that $I$ see is that the public is -- some of the public is concerned about not having something to look at. The law enforcement people in the field not having something to look at saying that tag is on the critter or it's been notched or whatever it is. And if you don't have the facilities to print it you can still buy that sort of a thing at one of the vendors. So there's ways to get around this if in fact it is a problem. If it's not a problem then -- then let her go.

MR. GRIEGO: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Montoya, yes, that -- that is true. I think it's more of not necessarily just needing that document or wanting to see a document on -- on that big game. It's controlling that -- that piece of paper. And the problem with -- with printing, even if you can only print one via your printer, you just put it on the copy machine and -- and Xerox copy 10 more. And -- and that's -- that's the perceived issue out there.

We did not make any cases this year in regards to this, but we did get several bits of

1 information that individuals were doing just that, 2 that they were going out filling their tag, getting 3 home without being checked, and simply taking 4 another license that they had printed and going out 5 and doing the same thing. And if you were checked 6 there's no indication on that document that it was 7 ever on anything because it's a brand new piece of 8 paper. provide an opportunity for illegal activity? Yes. And we're just trying to fix that. It's -- we're not seeing -- I don't think we're going to see an

1 increase in the amount of poaching activity. But 2 it's -- we're just trying to reduce this -- this 3 loophole.

VICE CHAIRMAN MONTOYA: Yeah. Well, it hasn't changed, Bobby. You know, in years past momma's tag came on to the deer or -- or junior's tag came on to the deer and they were nowhere around. And if you wanted to violate you were going to find a way to do it. We can't catch them all. But anyway, thank you.

MR. GRIEGO: Yeah, Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Montoya, just the main thing is right now we don't even have an indication of a violation when you take that individual, whether it's -unless you saw him before. That's -- that's the flaw with this system as it is.

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Mr. Chairman?
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Bobby, give us a timeline. What are you -- you know, I'm with Commissioner Salopek. I don't want to be regressive and start going back to paper. Then it makes us look bad that we're going to flip-flop and flip-flop type thing. But, you know, what do you see in two, three years, next year before we -- for that

1 technology is perceived to be available and that we 2 can implement it?

MR. GRIEGO: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Espinoza, as far as the timeline on that technology, I couldn't give you an exact timeline. I know that this is a high priority with the agency, definitely field ops and the administration. And we're discussing it weekly to work on this. So with that technology, yeah, I would say it seems like it's a couple years out. But last year it seemed like we were just a couple years out and it was going to be acceptable to try and ease into this trans -- have this transition period to get it done.

But it doesn't -- we don't seem to be getting any closer to it, and that's why $I$ wanted to bring this forward to -- at the risk of our wildlife if it's five years down the road I would like to have something in place, a fail safe in place and still continue working towards that ultimate goal of that technology. But, yeah, I would say at least a couple years out it seems -- it seems like. But the technology aspect of it is -- is a little bit out of my purview.

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: We're not computer geeks, right.

MR. GRIEGO: Right.
COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: So when you bring this forward, are you saying from your standpoint, law enforcement, if we don't -- if you don't see something on the horizon by the end of the year you're going to make a recommendation that maybe go back to paper for at least the interim at that point?

MR. GRIEGO: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Espinoza, I don't know if it's going to be at the end of the year. I'm going -- I'm in discussions right now with the -- with the director to kind of get some direction on how we want to go. This was simply to put it -- just to plant the seed that I may be coming to commission meetings from now saying, you know, I think we need to go this route at least for the next five years in protection of those resources.

Again, everything we've got is just anecdotal on those reports. But I'm hearing a lot of concerns that I think some of it -- some of those individuals out there have a belief that surely it can't be this easy. There's more to it than this that I'm not seeing. But as time goes on, yeah, are those individuals going to get bolder and bolder

1 about it? And that's the risk, is -- is we've got,

24 You -- you text that into the department. It again, some fantastic sportsmen in New Mexico. But if you've got 50 of those individuals who are willing to take full advantage of this, we've seen what one individual can do with just a trout population. If -- a determined individual could definitely do some damage. And -- and that's all it was, was just a heads up that it may be coming.

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Well, thank you for bringing it forward and staying on top of it. MR. GRIEGO: Okay. COMMISSIONER RAMOS: Mr. Chairman? CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Yes. COMMISSIONER RAMOS: Colonel Griego, Arizona, you do have a carcass tag and then you have to call in within five days, $I$ believe, to report your harvest and whatnot. There is, you know, a limit on that. So $I$ kind of would like to see that. If we don't have the technology, gosh, what about a phone call within five to eight days. You know, I would still love to see where you take a photo in the field and within three days or something -- you know, I know in the Gila you don't have service. gathers that data.

It would be sure nice for a game warden to scan their scanner daily and they know who has harvested. You go out into the field and, you know, you check a license and you can scan it and see if they've harvested or not. And I'm sure you've seen all the logistics and all of that. But even that telephone call in Arizona seems to, you know, kind of hold you there.

MR. GRIEGO: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Ramos, yeah, you're right. It would at least cut that down to a five-day window or a two-day window, whatever -- whatever we chose to create that timeline for that phone call. And that would be better than nothing for sure. The -- I guess the flaw in that is that most of our sentence are five days. So if you have five days to call in, well -COMMISSIONER RAMOS: Right.

MR. GRIEGO: And so -- but, yes, we need to go towards some sort of invalidation, whether it's as simple as a phone call or it's controlling the amount of documents that we give you, but -- or having the technology to you scan it and it automatically goes to a database and all our law enforcement can -- can view. So --

COMMISSIONER RAMOS: On the other hand, I

1 mean, currently with what we have you print out 2 your -- I mean, that could almost be a requirement now where you harvest a deer, elk, whatever, and it goes with the edibles anyway. That's how it used to be. So why not be able to put it in there and -and have it even if you have the second copy. I don't know, it's -- it's a good discussion anyway.

MR. GRIEGO: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Ramos, that's exactly where we're hoping to go with the technology is regardless of how many pieces of paper are out there that that number would be invalidated somehow, whether scanning or phone call or both and that we would be able to recognize it immediately upon inspection that this license number was reported to have harvested two days ago or today, whatever the case may be. And that's ultimately we hope to go.

COMMISSIONER RAMOS: And I know you all are working hard on hiring people and whatnot. And I'm just thinking possibly maybe contracting someone to do the legwork on the technology and -- and giving some support to the agency, you know, technicians or whatever, but --

MR. GRIEGO: Yeah, Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Ramos, yes, I -- that would be a
possibility for sure.
COMMISSIONER RAMOS: Okay. Thank you, sir.
MR. GRIEGO: Uh-huh.
COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: I just have one other comment.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Yes, sir.
COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: And -- and I want to
thank you, Bobby, because this is something that I think all of us commissioners, sportsmen people talking to us, what about this, what about that, and I'm glad you brought it up for discussion. However we go we have to discuss and be open, and this is a way to start it. So I just want to thank you for that.

MR. GRIEGO: Yeah, Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Salopek. I -- without a doubt we're in a good spot where we've created some fantastic convenience for our sportsmen. I don't think we want to go away from that at all. We just want to add some protection to wildlife at the same time. COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: Yeah. And that's what they want too. MR. GRIEGO: Sure. COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: Thank you. CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Any other questions,

Commissioners? Comments?
Thank you. Garrett?
MR. VENEKLASEN: Good morning,
Mr. Chairman, Commissioners.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Well, I'm sorry to interrupt you, but we're down an employee. Angelica is not with us. So when you step up to address us in the microphone, if you would say your name. Do you want him to spell it?

THE CLERK: No, I think --
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Not necessarily. Okay. Because ultimately there will probably be transcription of what's going on. So that's helpful if you would state your name at the beginning of your presentation. Thanks.

MR. VENEKLASEN: Good morning. I'm Garrett Veneklasen. I'm the executive director of the New Mexico Wildlife Federation. I just want to reiterate some of the things that you've been hearing. We've been hearing a lot from our members and just spending a lot of time personally out in the field. We are hearing -- and, again, it's anecdotal like Bobby said -- of some -- some violations happening. And I think especially during turkey season it's so easy to kill a turkey, take it

1 home, cut it up, process it, print another tag, go 2 kill another turkey. And I think especially most of the hunting $I$ did this spring was in the north but $I$ think we are seeing considerable violations happening. And I think some way of mandatory reporting in a short period of time some of the stuff that Ralph had discussed I think do make sense.

I just wanted to reiterate that $I$ think the resource needs to be protected and we need to just think about how we do that. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Thank you. Any other public comment on number 7? Okay. This is just the discussion item. I look forward to taking it up again.

Thank you, Colonel.
MR. GRIEGO: Yes, sir.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Agenda item number 8, final proposal prohibiting the use of drones for hunting.

MR. GRIEGO: Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, this is the final proposal prohibiting the use of drones for hunting. Drones or unmanned area vehicles have become more available in recent years. The use of the drones to locate, (inaudible)

1 protective wildlife is not addressed in our current 2 commission and rules. The department proposes to amend 31-10, which is the manner and method of taking to address the use of drones.

Basically under 31-10 our manner and method, we've added a definition of drone and then added drone to our current rules that address harassing wildlife or utilizing that information. Under definition of drone we are proposing the definition to be defined as any device used or designed for navigation of flight in the air that is unmanned and un -- and guided remotely or by an on bard computer. Drones may also be referred to as unmanned aerial vehicles or unmanned aerial vehicle systems.

Be careful under $31-10-13$ we added under current rule, which is harassing of protected wildlife, we added drone to be included in that. This is a rule that we currently have and utilize that just says it's unlawful at any time to pursue, harass, (inaudible), drive or rally any protected species by the use of or from a motor driven vehicle, power boat, sailboat, drone or aircraft. We just added that -- or that word in there.

Same thing under 10-13, the use of aircraft

1 for spotting game, we just added drone in there to 2 be included with that -- with that aircraft.

Under 31-10-13, the use of vehicles. Currently we have under $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{F}-1$ is the current rule we have. We added $\mathrm{F}-2$ that basically states that you cannot use a drone at all to aid in hunting. There's no 48-hour rule. It would be simply you cannot use them at all, whether it was 48 hours or 72 hours. You couldn't use that drone via that -that regulation.

We did add an exception in there under $J$ that aircraft drone and vehicle exemptions to this rule, the director may exempt a person from the prohibition of utilizing an aircraft drone or vehicle for management purposes. We do recognize that with all of those systems there may be a management application, whether it was surveys or -or even utilized on -- for take of feral hogs. You know, for example that the director could issue a permit to -- to allow that.

The commission first raised this issue May 15th. Since that time the department has received 36 public comments all in favor of prohibiting the use of drones to take or assist in the hunting of protected species. We did receive a public comment

1 that may assist with legal argument on the definition that makes a lot of sense. This individual is obviously a lot more savvy on this type of stuff than $I$, and he recommended that -- he said that we may want to consider changing the phrase from on board computer to an on board control system to more generically describe that control system. And reading that, I do agree with that. I would hate to get this passed into rule and have to argue in court of whether this machine had an on board computer.

So this little more generic language may cover and just eliminate that one loophole that may get utilized just once in the next five years. But it was a pretty good comment. I think that's a pretty good suggestion.

MR. BROOKS: Mr. Chairman, if I might just add with that last comment that Bobby made I just brought that to him yesterday. You know, we get blasts of e-mails. And so we were precluded because of the Commission's policy. We couldn't print anything new within 72 hours, but we did want to bring that to your attention because we think it's a good idea. Unfortunately for us our recommendation was already posted on the website so we couldn't

1 change it.

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Bobby, Dan, you know, we've had some discussion about this. From a law enforcement standpoint, Bobby, I'm curious to see, you know, how many of these people do you think you're going to actually pursue? Is it -- is it a large percentage out there or -- you know, I know they're getting more inexpensive to more people tend to use them. But in your years or reports from -from the field, have you ever had a report of somebody using a drone to scout or to --

MR. GRIEGO: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Espinoza, no, I have never had personal experience. They -- they are becoming more prevalent. So are we going to see them in a future? Without a doubt I see them coming. I saw my first one here about a week ago, was this one, and it was at a rodeo. And they were -- they were flying it around, kind of a halftime event. So they are out there. This one, the guy said is about 1200 bucks and it will fly up

1 to 1,000 feet. But by rule he's got to keep it at 2 400. And, I mean, people are -- people are getting 3 them. So we're going to see them. But as to how 4 much, I don't know.

As this -- these rules are very difficult as it is doing 16 years in the Gila where we had a lot of aircraft use. We did make a few of the harassment cases where we had individuals witness, get us a tail number and had it on number where they were scattering elk and we could make a case. It's very difficult to make a case regarding the use of information. I've got to prove that you're utilizing that information one way or the other.

So, yeah, that -- that's a tough one to answer to give you with any specificity. It just -but it's going to happen.

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: You know, and I guess I'm kind of concerned. I'm never one on adding more laws or regulations. You know, putting more of a burden on you guys. You know, you guys got a lot to do. I'd more have you go out there and chase the real criminals, you know, that really hurt our resources.

So I'm a little concerned about that last paragraph. You know, and thinking that that -- the

1 previous -- the existing one in $F-1$, just adding 2 the -- just adding drone to it, you know, kind of 3 says the same thing and covers the same thing. I 4 think that -- you know, I guess I just don't want to 5 add more to you and also I don't want to open the 6 door to adding more regulations. You know, and kind 7 of where do we end?

You know, is it -- you know, I've heard rumor about trail cams. You know, does that mean if somebody is out there with a 3,000 pair -- $\$ 3,000$ pair of Swarskis and I'm out there with a $\$ 200$ pair of Bushnells, does that make him -- is -- does that make him more apt to see game than I am. And, you know, is it fair to me? You know, I just don't know if I want to open that door to keep going and where do we stop and add more stuff to it.

So I'd be more inclined to say that just add aircraft to that existing law or existing regulation and delete the other half. I just want to get your thoughts and see if it -- if it makes a difference in law enforcement.

MR. GRIEGO: If I might, Commissioner
Espinoza, to go back to your comment. You mentioned the last paragraph. I think you mean the last paragraph in $F$, which is $\mathrm{F}-2$, not last paragraph J.

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: F-2, yes.
MR. GRIEGO: Because that's the director's ability.

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Right, right. Not
J. Yes, that would be -- I guess to clarify that, in $\mathrm{F}-1$ add drone to that -- that existing regulation and delete $\mathrm{F}-2$ in its entirety. You know, and I -I absolutely applauded and respect the public comments. You know, we -- we absolutely have to listen to them. But this is just one that $I$ think that we're adding -- I'm not so sure that we're not adding a regulation that's kind of going to end up meaningless at some point in time.

MR. GRIEGO: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Espinoza, ultimately it's going to be you all's decision to vote on this rule. I will say that if under F-1 they would be allowed -- if -- if you put drone under $\mathrm{F}-1$ they would be allowed to utilize and fly drones. That would be out there to scout with them. You could see them whenever they're available to do so. They just couldn't utilize that information for four -- or for two days. So it's all in what you're wanting.

As far as -- as ease in black and white, if under F-2 you just -- you can't do it. So in a

1 sense, law enforcement-wise, it does make it easier 2 that route. But -- but, again, $\mathrm{F}-2$ is saying you 3 can't -- you can't use it to hunt or scout at all.

And I think you answered my question, Bobby, because I'm -- I'm on Robert's side or I was.

1 But now, to me, drones if they're $\$ 1200$, are they going to be $\$ 100$ at Cabela's in three years where everybody can buy it. And if you're using it to scout, if you can't go to a point and drive and glance, if you're using that for a scout that's not fair chase in my opinion. It's kind of like the game camera. So I'm kind of back to leaving this the way it is is how I feel.

MR. GRIEGO: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Salopek, yeah, I'm just giving you the facts. COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: It's our decision. CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: But let me ask you a question: So let's say it's not hunting season. It's the middle of the summer. You know you don't have an elk tag for the upcoming season in November or in the winter. But let's say you're hopeful, like everyone is, that the next draw that you'll get a tag. So I go out to the sergeant, got a drone, fly it around in the summer and where elk are at in the summer may be different from where they're at in the -- in the fall.

But what if I take that information and then in a following hunting season I take from I learn from that, would I be in violation of this rule as proposed?

MR. GRIEGO: Mr. Chairman, that's going to be -- that's going to fall under that reasonableness -- reasonableness standard as if an officer chose to try and push this forward in the court of law. That's what it's going to -- what is that articulation going to be? If -- it's going to be highly unlikely that anyone is going to be able to articulate the information you gathered three months ago aided you in this hunt.

Flip it around though, do it flying for bulls in their winter ground in January. And I utilize that information and I don't really go hunting for two weeks. I can articulate that because I can show you that bulls on their winter ground, where you find them today --

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Stay close.
MR. GRIEGO: -- he's going to be there two weeks from now just because of the biology of it. So it's going to be in that articulation of it. I wouldn't by no means want someone pushing something like that. But -- but technically it would be a discretion deal at that point.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: So let me ask the assistant attorney general on this reasonableness standard or discretion in the officer, does that

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1 effect at all -- I mean does that create a pretty 2 good defense when you get into a criminal case? I
``` mean, or is it -- are we just arguing the facts?

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL: I cannot speak as to what a judge would do, but usually it might be a valid defense, yeah. It is -- it is founded on the rules, on the board rules.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Right. Which just means, I guess, you've got to prove your case.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL: No, you don't. You can never say that.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: I meant not you, but I'm saying we -- as -- as a department you just have to prove your case so I understand -- I understand what you're saying. All right. That answers one of my questions. I'm sure I'll have more as we move on here.

Commissioner Ricklefs.
COMMISSIONER RICKLEFS: Clarification on J, the exemption clause. The permission from the director would be for management use of a drone that had something to do with wildlife, wildlife related issues, not for a rancher counting livestock or looking at his fence; is that correct?

MR. GRIEGO: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner

Ricklefs, that is correct to a point. As long as they weren't -- if any shooting from -- from that aircraft would have to be permitted. But just getting up in the air to -- to check waters, that would be at the discretion of the landowner, not us. COMMISSIONER RICKLEFS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Let me bring up more one more point, having been forced to follow this issue in the media, I've seen now where I guess the national parks have outlawed drones in all of their parks or they're fixing to do it or something like that. This is a rule of broad application that wouldn't just apply to commission owned properties. So we -- we may someday take up the issue, you know, do we ban drones altogether in our wildlife management areas because we control that property. We can -- we can do what we want basically in there. But this is a rule of broad application. So while this is one size fits all for the whole state we may very well pick up later on what happens in our own wildlife management areas. Just a comment.

MR. GRIEGO: Yes, Mr. Chairman. Yeah, this rule would be specific to, A, protected species and, B, we would have to prove that they're hunting in
one way or the other.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Okay. Who is next?
COMMISSIONER RAMOS: Mr. Chairman, I like that public input comment. I think that's the only thing I'd like to see tweaked on this.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Yeah.
COMMISSIONER RAMOS: With Wi-Fi and remote and an on board computer that's going to be pretty difficult to justify for a warden or --

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: And what I'm going to suggest is we just keep both on board computer and the new language as well because we might as well cover everything. But I think we would -- I would eventually ask for a motion to include that more broad definition.

COMMISSIONER RAMOS: So, Mr. Chairman, I know we have a motion here that we can move on it today. Can we add that both now --

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Yeah, we can do that at any time. Yeah, that's not a problem.

MR. GRIEGO: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner
Ramos, the motion would have to be something similar to that you would move to accept the department's recommendation on drones with the exception of changing a portion of the definition of drones to

1 include an on board control system or -- and/or computer to that definition.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Okay. That's easy.
MR. GRIEGO: And I think that can be set for that portion.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Right. That's easy. The substance is more difficult. But who is next?

COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: I agree with what we're talking about right now. Public comment?

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Well, we're going to get
there. I'm just trying to make sure commissioners have had their initial say.

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: I might have something else after I hear --

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Okay. That's okay.
Garrett. And I'll give you a few more minutes than two minutes.

MR. VENEKLASEN: Mr. Chairman,
Commissioners, Garrett Veneklasen from the New Mexico Wildlife Federation. First and foremost we wanted to applaud the commission and the department for making this a public process. And, again, I think this is a really good example of how taking an issue and giving it ample time to be discussed has brought us to a place where we have --

1 where you all have made a really good decision on 2 this thing, and we just wanted to applaud the

We very much think that \(\mathrm{F}-2\) should be part of this -- of this rule that we're going to make. And we don't see drones being any part of ethical hunting in any way possible, and we appreciate your comments, Commissioner Salopek. Drones should not be any -- any part of our hunting process. But, again, thank you for the process and we very much support this as proposed. Thank you very much. CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Any other public comment on this?

MR. JENSEN: Jarrod Jensen out of Ruidoso here. I guess my only question is regarding the drone issue would be we allow aircraft to -- people in aircraft to survey animals 48 hours prior to their hunt and use that information. So I guess as Commissioner Espinoza pointed out say I do have the money to hire an aircraft and go see those animals and the person that has a drone for \(\$ 400\), let's just say, has a drone but is no longer allowed to use that, is that a discrepancy within the law as far as

1 that gives the person with more money to hire a 2 plane in an aircraft an advantage over the drone. So I guess my question, I feel like they would be useful for scouting but there should definitely a time limit. And that's my comment.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: I sympathize with you. I mean, some of this is -- this is the first time -these issues will come up the first time someone is charged with this. I mean, and it's going to be up to a judge or a jury to decide how this all shakes out. And, you know, drones are treated differently than aircraft. And so ultimately a court is going to sort out what that means. I don't see anything on the face of this that would prohibit us from doing what we're doing here.

But as applied or on the facts of a particular case a judge may say I don't like this. So we won't know that though unless and until someone is charged with this and it goes through that criminal process. So I get that.

So before we start chopping this thing up into pieces, Robert, do you got one more?

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Again, for the public and the Commission, you know, again \(I\) absolutely understand and want to explain my

1 reasoning and why \(I\) would make a motion and/or vote 2 against the way it's currently written, is I just don't see it as necessary. And I think as the gentleman says, you know, our -- we discriminated against the individual that can only afford a \(\$ 1200\) drone and not a \(\$ 12,000\) an hour aircraft.

And I kind of go back to my grandson. He has remote controlled everything. He's just one of those geek kind of guys. But he asked me, you know, if I'm out there flying and \(I\) have an elk tag for the season am I guilty? You know, in theory he could be if he's flying out there in the summer. You know, is he going to be -- you know, I guess for one of your officers, Bobby, it's going to take time away from him to at minimum investigate it because that's what he does. He's a law enforcement officer. If he sees something that could be a violation it's his duty to investigate.

That subparagraph 2 gives him that -- it allows him or makes it kind of almost mandatory for him to do that. So I -- I just don't want to open the door for it to keep going. And I just think it would be something that adds on to you guys. But, again, \(I\) absolutely respect the public's comments right now. So that would be my explanation of my --

1 my vote and how I would go. And when we're ready to entertain a motion \(I\) would entertain one, Mr. Chairman.

COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: I guess Bobby went off what Robert just said and that last gentleman. What -- do all drones have cameras? I mean, if you have a drone up there that doesn't have a camera, could we be flying it in camp or flying it whatever, but if it has a camera, now do we have to go prove it has a camera or not. I mean, does that -- does that divide it to where we can say if it has a camera it's illegal, if it doesn't it might be okay?

MR. GRIEGO: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Salopek, the main thing is we're going to have to -regardless of whether you have a license or not and you're flying we have to prove that you're using that drone to gain information for your hunt. Simply flying a drone out on the forest would not be a violation.

Would it in fact create an investigation if reported? I mean, yeah, our officers would look into it. But, again, we -- I always provide guiding -- guidance and training to our officers and they have their discretion. They're -- they're solid investigators. But, yes, that -- it would

1 have to have some implement capable of assisting 2 them. And that would often be a camera, I assume. Otherwise it would just be a model airplane.

COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: Right.
MR. GRIEGO: But -- but, yeah, we would have to prove the elements of that crime in showing that they're gaining that information and they're utilizing it on their hunt. So that -- that would not change regardless.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: And let me say that I see two issues with drones. One is fair chase and the other one is harassing legal hunters there in the field. So we've already got, what is it, 17-2-7.1 that would make any sort of interference with someone who is legally in the field hunting. And that would be illegal as well. So if you're getting buzzed, camera drone or non-camera drone, at 4:55 when you're lining up to take that shot that you've frozen your butt off all day to get, you know, that's where the hunter in the field is going to rat out that person that's flying around. They're going to be pretty hacked off and they're going to track them down.

And, you know, they may report it to a game warden and then go from there. So, you know, I see
fair chase in interference with people that are legally in the field. And that's why I brought up earlier the issue of (inaudible) wildlife management areas. I'm just not sure \(I\) want drones in there at all, whether it's to take pretty pictures or -- or something else. But that's not on the table today. It's something we'll -- we may take up later on. But I think there's other ways to take care of non-camera drones if we have an interference issue. And this is -- the chances of one of your officers being able to catch somebody sort of in the act, it's like a needle in the haystack. So really this is where the hunting community would be, you know, your eyes and ears policing this saying, look, there's a guy doing this, that, or the other thing. And, you know, that's how you probably become aware of -- of the issue. So keep -- keep your own eyes and ears open when you're in the field for these things.

COMMISSIONER RAMOS: Mr. Chairman?
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Yes.
COMMISSIONER RAMOS: And on the other hand
I'm kind of totally opposite. Rather than closing the doors, I'd like to open them up especially even with trail cams with satellite, you know,
technologies. To me fair chase is fair chase, and I think, you know, we've got to rely on our skills to go out there and -- and hunt these animals.

But I do support exactly, and I think adding that on board control again is the way it's stated from the department, I really want to support that. I think it's a great first step. And we'll monitor it and reflect and see how it goes and adjust to the future. We'll see what it brings. CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Colonel, can you flash up that slide that had the suggested change to that language? So let's -- I think the first thing to do is get a motion to amend the 19.31.10.7 definition letter \(Z\) to include on board control system as part of the definition of drone.

COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: So moved.
COMMISSIONER ARVAS: Second.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: All in favor?
ALL MEMBERS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: So that's what Bobby wants. That's what -- that's what we want, right? CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Right. MR. GRIEGO: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Salopek, yes.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: So having amended that
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    definition it would say by an on board computer or
    on board control system. I believe that's
sufficient for your purposes. Okay.
COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: Yes, sir.
COMMISSIONER RAMOS: Mr. Chairman, are you
ready for the rest of it?
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: The motion. Is there
any other public comment on this? Any comment from
anyone else? Okay. I think we're -- I think we're
ready.

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    COMMISSIONER RAMOS: Okay. Mr. Chairman, I
move to accept the department's recommendation on
drones and amend 19.31.10 NMAC as presented.
    CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: And amended.
    COMMISSIONER RAMOS: As amended.
    CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: As presented and
amended.
    COMMISSIONER RAMOS: As presented and
amended.

COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: Second.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: All in favor? Aye.
VICE CHAIRMAN MONTOYA: Aye.
COMMISSIONER ARVAS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER RAMOS: Aye.
COMMISSIONER RICKLEFS: Aye.

COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: Aye. COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: No. CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Any -- any opposed? COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Nay. CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: One nay. So noted.
[Vote 6-1. Motion passes.]
All right. Let's take a quick break, 10 minutes.
[Break taken.]
Moving on to agenda number 9, department review of attorney general's opinion 14-04 on anglers accessing public waters. There's been a slight change to this agenda item. Peter Robinson, who is the general counsel for the department, he is not present today. He's -- what's his military service?

DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: He's on active duty right now, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: He's on active duty right now. So without my presenter there will not be a department presentation on this today nor commission presentation. But we are going to take public comment on this. I know a number of people have come a long way to speak their peace on this. And I will relax to some extent the two-minute rule

1 because there is quite a bit sometimes to get out 2 there on this issue.
\(\square\)
    So with that I'm going to take public
comment. And if I say your name wrong, my
apologies. I'll do my best.
    John --
    MR. DIAMOND: Diamond.
    CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: -- Diamond. I agree
it's Diamond.
    MR. DIAMOND: Mr. Chairman, Members of the
Commission, I just want to voice my concern about
this issue. What we have here from the attorney
general's office is an opinion. It's an opinion on
something that could be very detrimental to private
property owners in the state of New Mexico. What we
need to understand is it's an opinion based on
navigable waters. And when you're standing in a
stream the dirt below belongs to private property
owners and they should have a right to control that
access. And it's something that you really need to
take a look at.

I feel if the Game and Fish Department were to make their opinion or something into law that it would really help in getting this resolved because this is going to turn into a mess. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Mr. Diamond, refresh my memory. I've seen you at a commission meeting or two. Where are you from?

MR. DIAMOND: I'm from Sierra County and Beaverhead Ketchum County too as well.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Okay. Thank you.
Van Beachum.
MR. VANBEACHUM: I don't know how long you guys are allowing. I've got about five minutes or so worth here.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Take your time.
MR. VANBEACHUM: My name is VanBeachum. I'm a solitary angler. These are my comments regarding agenda item number 9. I'm a commercial fly fishing outfitter and guide that specializes in fly fishing without the crowds and have done so on public and private waters for over 30 years.

I lease and own property that has quality fisheries to ensure solitude, quality and (inaudible) pressure to my clientele. I'm extremely concerned about the above referenced opinion offered by attorney general. To me I view this opinion as more of a political argument and I urge the commission not to consider it as a basis or reason or even consider changing more than 100 years of law

1 and practice that the Game and Fish has handled trespassing for fishing.

First of all a single case from another state is relied upon to support the AG's desired conclusion. He doesn't mention conflicting law in other states, and completely dismisses that the New Mexico landowners in most cases do in fact own the river bottom of any creek, stream, river, lake, or wash.

Secondly, comparing a 1945 case of the State Game Commission vs. Red River Valley to accessing a private section of a stream for the bottom of a stream is private and both sides are private is erroneous at best. Allowing a boat to float on a manmade reservoir owned by the state for recreation by public and on land that has been condemned in order to flood it for recreational and other uses of the water impounded is hardly the same as saying someone can walk up a tiny little creek to fish on your private property.

Also that 1945 ruling was the AG's ruling, and the AG's ruling on it are based on territorial pre-state good law, not New Mexico state law.

As one of many commercial outfitters and guides, landowners and leaseholders that have a huge

1 stake in making sure that private sections of 2 streams and lakes in New Mexico remain private as

First of all, legal precedent. For over 100 years the Game and Fish has enforced the law as follows: A fishing license does not entitle a licensee to handle -- I mean to fish or take fish with -- within or upon a park or enclosure, licensed as posted is provided by law or (inaudible) or upon privately owned enclosure without consent of the landowner.

More recently it was updated making it unlawful to hunt and fish on posted private property without written permission from the landowner. This is the precedent that has been established and the way the law has been implemented for over four generations. It has always been known by landowners and public that this is the law and we have followed it and have been asked to leave, be removed, and in some cases prosecuted for it whether we stayed in the river or not.

Changing this precedent now would open up a can of worms, no pun intended, that would result in

1 a total chaos from law enforcement to economic ruin and ecological devastation not to mention trampling on private property rights resulting in massive lawsuits, litigation, and individual class and action and -- and class action lawsuits from landowners.

Number two, the economic reasons. And this is pretty important to me. Because a precedent has been established for 100 years landowners rely on private property rights, have used their property in diverse ways to survive. One of the ways they make money is through providing recreational opportunities including hunting and fishing, accommodations, camping and other activities.

In recent years fishing has became a main source of income for them and the outfitters, guides, and leaseholders that work with them. Thousands of properties in New Mexico, both small and large parcels, have trout streams running through them. Many of them have commercial (inaudible) operations where that charge the public for exclusive private fishing opportunities. Many are restrict -- strictly managed for quality, privacy and great trout habitat.

If the AG's ruling is held up all these

1 businesses will -- will be lost along with millions in revenues from customers, significant decrease in gross receipts in logger's taxes, thousands of jobs in taxes they pay, not to mention the reduction in license sales when all the customers swoon to Colorado where they can find an abundance of private waters to fish.

No one wants to pay good money for private catch and release fly fishing and then find out that the general public can come in and bait fish and keep fish and pay not a penny. The businesses will also stop managing and spending money on their private fisheries, including stocking, if they have no control over it. Potentially millions or even billions of dollars could be lost every year lost in the economy. As a result property values would also likely go down. And just selling said properties could be difficult.

Number three, security and enforcement. This ruling, if implemented, would be a security nightmare for law enforcement particularly the Game and Fish and the landowners. The Game and Fish is already spread thin and now having to enforce and check people on all the private properties on a regular basis would just further their -- stretch

1 their resources. There would also likely be more 2 conflicts as a result of this between landowners and the public and Game and Fish caught in the middle. Also the landowner and the Game and Fish would likely have conflicts regarding rules, restrictions, and how the public can fish. Private landowners would also be less likely to work with the Game and Fish and other agencies to open up private hunting and fishing areas if they're forced to do so to let the general public effectively trespass in order to fish.

Number four, the environmental impact. This is most important. When private waters that have been carefully managed for quality and limited use for years are opened up to the general public the negative impact on the fish would be devastating. We already, by the way, have trouble with trespassing as it is.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, to maintain the quality once pressure increases, especially from people who are keeping fish. The landowner can't enforce regulations on the general public and the Game and Fish's general regulations will apply until they make special regulations on the different, and that could be potentially

1 thousands of properties if they ever do so at all.

So the landowners and lease owners will
have to watch their fisheries -- watch as their fisheries are degraded with little or no say in the matter. Many anglers will litter, trample, trespass, remove habitat, keep fish, some over their limit, and all will have an impact on the fish beyond the normal pressure that takes place before this ruling.

Number five and final, the law and private property rights. The private property rights have always been strongly upheld in the state of New Mexico particularly by the Game and Fish and the commission. That close relationship is why the Game and Fish populations on private lands are healthy. The AG's conclusion that the right to fish on public waters creates an additional right to access and utilize the private land around and under the water is baseless.

The opinion does not cite any authority for this outlandish contention. It simply states a person using public waters to fish, including incidental activities such as walking, wading, or standing in a stream bed is not trespassing. Now, if that was actually the law there wouldn't be any

1 reason for writing this opinion in the first place. There would have been no reason to. The fact is that is not the law. The claim that one is not trespassing just because they happen to be fishing or hunting while trespassing is not supported by New Mexico law when it is perfectly clear that the landowner owns the land under the water and around the water.

While the general public does have the right to use public waters for recreation they do not have a right to trespass onto private property without permission to fish, wade, or hike up streams or any other activity. As New Mexico statute states, a fishing license does not entitle the licensee to fish or take fish within or upon a park or enclosure licensed or posted as provided by law or within or upon a privately owned enclosure without consent.

More recently of course it was updated making it unlawful to hunt or fish on posted private property without written permission from the owner. It doesn't make exceptions for enclosures which have water running through them. It's a fairly straightforward clear language.

When a person enters private property

1 without permission it's trespassing. Unless the law is changed, this opinion would generate an onslaught of litigation, lawsuits, and expenses. The way the law regarding trespass and water access has been implemented for years has worked well for lifetimes. To change it now would create tremendous controversy and gain the state nothing.

It would generate conflict and expense, lead to tremendous losses by private sector and the state, degrade private fisheries while trampling all over private property rights throughout New Mexico (inaudible) law that has been practiced for generations. Therefore \(I\) urge the commission not to adopt the conclusion run by the AG's opinion. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Thank you,
Mr. VanBeachum.
Garrett.
MR. VENEKLASEN: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission. Garrett VeneKlasen with the New Mexico Wildlife Federation. I am a landowner and I do have stream running through my small parcel land. I have been a fishing guide and an outfitter, and I understand this is a very prickly issue and we respect everybody else's opinion. So -- but I just

1 wanted to read a letter that we have submitted to you all on behalf of our president John Crenshaw.

New Mexico Wildlife Federation appreciates the scope and complexity of this issue and acknowledges the challenges it presents particularly the Department of Game and Fish. There may also be legislative initiatives from those who would like to see things remain as they are. Although we respect legally sound private property rights it appears that landowners in New Mexico for nearly 70 years have enjoyed exclusive access to waters that should have been shared with all.

Absent further legal clarification the New Mexico Wildlife Federation will oppose any legislation suggesting that streams running through private lands are not public domain. Ultimately the state's courts may decide the issue. Rather than initiate or wait for litigation or legislation we would like to see the commission, department, and public embark on a preemptive proactive path towards responsible implementation of public access to public -- to the public's waters.

We greatly appreciate the commission's consideration on this issue. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Doc Thompson.

MR. THOMPSPON: Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, and Madame Director, I'm Doc Thompson, fly fishing guide, landowner, and definitely concerned citizen in this agenda 9 issue. I encourage the commission and the department to continue supporting and enforcing the current fishing regulations as they pertain to fishing on private land and private waters.

I also applaud the commission and the department for recognizing that navigable aspects do apply and go into consideration when it comes to fishing on private land and private waters also.

And the attorney general's opinion, he referenced appropriated and unappropriated water and suggests that public fishing access on private water applies to unappropriated water. Hopefully the Game Commission and the department have kind of factored in those issues as well. Most of our water throughout these small streams in New Mexico tend to be currently appropriated, often being over appropriated, can't even meet the current demands for water.

So at this point I think there's some conflict right there as well. There's also a number of key factors that could be effected here. You

1 have the New Mexico fish economy. You have the 2 environment and then also liability and safety 3 issues.

On the economy, New Mexico residents and non-residents tend to hire, not across the board, but a large number tend to hire fishing guides. One of those options is to fish on private factor. In fact in 2013, 83 percent of my guide trips were all on privately managed waters. Obviously that's a large part of my business, a large part of other fishing guide businesses, plus a large part of guest ranches and fly fishing and fishing lodge businesses throughout the state.

This privately managed water would suddenly disappear because of this opinion. There would be a lot of individuals that would lose a -- or have a decrease in income. You would also have a decrease in gross receipts taxes and lodger's taxes which would affect the state across the board.

A solid fishing economy survey, I think would be really important for this. A survey would be available for anybody that purchases a fishing license in New Mexico. That way everybody has kind of an idea of what the economy base is for the fishing industry here in the state.

Environmental factors include trashed out and degraded repairing zones which already exist on some of our private water. That's only going to spread onto these privately managed fisheries and streams, whether it's a pond or a lake or river. As a landowner and a guide and a fisherman, I don't want to have to walk out of my house and walk 30 feet down to the Cimarron River and find empty beer cans, empty soda cans, bait containers, used diapers, used toilet paper, all of that kind of stuff, which already exists on some of our private -- I'm sorry, on some of our public waters in some of our state parks and forest service and BLM lands.

The other big factor with the environment a lot of times, as a private landowner and then also someone that guides on private land, you know, we're the ones that manage and fund the management projects that go into these private lands through Riparian Habitat projects, stocking programs, that kind of thing.

Once the general public is then allowed to just come in and fish on those a lot of landowners, guide services are then going to lose interest in maintaining managing those private land programs

1 that we -- we currently do.

The other big issue is going to be liability and safety concerns. Right now, you know, somebody is trespassing and they get hurt and injured, they can already take it out on the landowner. This is just going to open up the door for a bigger mess when they can legally be there if they get hurt or even worse, pass away, die from some type of an injury, who then becomes liable at that point. There's already cases out there where there has been trespassing issues and somebody has been injured and sure enough the landowner is often found at fault for whatever legal reasons.

I also have just general safety concerns and then you have personal privacy concerns. Some places people live, you know, 20, 30 feet from the stream. You know, they're going to be looking out their window. And then you have people of the public that are there fishing. What's to actually keep them from, you know, peeking through windows and things like that.

So those are kind of my initial big concerns, and I hope the Gaming Commission and the department factor all those issues into what kind of -- whatever opinion they decide to reach

1 regarding public access on private fisheries. Thank

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Thank you, Mr. Thompson. Reniere Hartnagle.

MR. HARTNAGLE: Good morning, Mr. Chairman, Madame Director, Members of the Commission. I'm a concerned citizen and business owner and speak for many in the state as \(I\) again express my concern about Gary King's opinion regarding public access to fish private land and the damaging impact it could have where it's become law or become enforced.

I've been flooded with letters and e-mails since early April as a result of this opinion from fishermen in and out of the state, private landowners, fishing guides, and others in fishing and New Mexico tourism industry. I'd like to share a few of those comments with you today. I'll do it as quickly as possible.

This first one is from Anita and George Rau, lifelong fishermen. This could potentially be devastating to the private lodge, guiding, and related industries. It could have an irreversible impact on the streams and fish and their fragile habitats. The lodgers, private landowners and guides maintain, manage, and protect these habitats

1 on a day-to-day, year in year out basis. What a huge mistake this would be for the state to take that kind of protection away from those fragile ecosystems and at the same time take away or greatly reduce a source of revenue that supports the management of all public waters. This is a lose-lose situation for everyone concerned.

Next I've got Orin and Tilly of Albuquerque, New Mexico. The attorney general's opinion is an outright assault on private property ownership rights. I hope you will consider keeping our privately managed fisheries safe and successful.

Next Paul Winkler, landowner, San Miguel County. The vast amount of New Mexico is public land. Federal, state, and local entities provide extraordinary access to these lands for many interests including hunting and fishing. This comes with a responsibility that includes personal safety, conservation, and preservation. While one may theoretically embrace the attorney general's opinion for its egalitarian stance, in practice it is not realistic.

Private landowners play an important role in the preservation and maintenance of New Mexico's streams. They also have well defined water rights

1 that hark back to the 19th century. The majority of Cal Creek, the stream that runs through our property in San Miguel County is on public land. The forest service provides more than ample access for the public to fish the stream. It is a small and fragile riparian environment and the three miles that are privately owned in our valley are critical to the wellbeing of the creek.

On our property, which constitutes one mile of creek frontage, it is impossible to remain in the actual waters owing to the physical composition of the creek bed, rock slides, and overgrowth of vegetation. Therefore any proposed open access to anglers will require trespassing at numerous points. Who is going to enforce our property rights when this occurs?

In practice, over the years, those using the creek unlawfully have proven to be belligerent trespassers, verbally abusive, at one point banishing a pistol, polluting the creek with garbage and human feces and totally oblivious to the fragile environment surrounding the creek. This environment, even more sensitive since the devastating fire in 2000, it is inconceivable when considering New Mexico's economic woes that adequate

1 protection for these concerns can be provided to enforce the attorney general's opinion.

Lastly I've got James Bustamante, landowner of San Miguel County. This opinion could have a detrimental impact to the environment, local economy as well as a potential of creating dangerous situations for property owners. Speaking from personal experience and dealing with individuals who feel they have the right to trespass, hunt, fish, and damage private property, this opinion opens the door not to true sportsmen and anglers or to those who already have little to no respect for nature, private or public land.

On many occasions I've had to deal with drunk and belligerent individuals on our property who have already used this opinion or similar excuses to trespass and litter and have gone so far as to physically threaten me or a family member. This property is no different than our property in Albuquerque where we spend most of the year and where this type of behavior is grounds for police intervention. Not a week goes by that we do not have to pick up litter, beer cans, dirty diapers, discarded bait cans, et cetera usually along the stream banks not to mention repairing fences that

1 have been intentionally cut to gain access to our 2 property and stream.

Over the past several years we've suffered from fires, tornados, and flooding. Throughout this time trespassers are a constant issue and my fear is that this opinion will create more harm than good in critical aspects that have not been thought through during the formation of this opinion.

I'm greatly concerned that this opinion would create an environment that is counterproductive for the overall wellbeing of one of the state's most precious resources, our waterways and streams. It also would have a detrimental effect to those who pay property tax, the property owners, and who are key contributors to the necessary protection of these resources.

Lastly of all this can have a direct negative impact to the local, state, national economy which should be exactly what the state of New Mexico should avoid.

I hope that these issues are taken seriously and all aspects and considers are weighed and well thought out before any final actions are taken as I feel these consequences could be detrimental to the state of New Mexico.

I am flooded with letters like this. It's just -- it's unreal. I wish I could read them all to you but \(I\) won't waste your time with all of that. Thank you for giving me a moment to speak today and for your consideration on this issue.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Thank you. Zane Kiene.
MR. KIENE: Hi. I'm Zane Kiene. I was raised in Southwestern New Mexico and I recently purchased a ranch on the Rio Penasco. And I've dealt with trespassers firsthand since the opinion came out by the attorney general. And there's probably, oh, four and a half, a little over four and a half miles of river there that's on the property there. And this opinion by the attorney general is kind of given the misconception that they can come in and do what they want. And they'll come in there and they're pretty obnoxious.

They talk about it being the public water, yet my water rights go back to the 1870 s and so do everyone else's. It's not public (inaudible) on my river either. The fish are stocked by the landowners not by the Game and Fish. And it -- it needs to be defined. The -- if I have to go up there and see people fishing on the river without my permission it ruins my enjoyment of the property. I

1 have no incentive then to help maintain the stream bed or even have fish in my river. If the fish are gone then \(I\) won't have to worry about people walking up and down my creek. And that's the way a lot of other people are going to feel.

The private landowners that own those riverbeds and streams and the land adjacent to it, they're the ones that are taking care of it. And what helps the fish out, the -- there's a safety issue. Those creeks flash flood. If someone is up there and gets caught in a flash flood, the last fellows I caught up there were three miles up from the -- from the bridge to Duncan. They're not going to be able to run three miles and stay in the river without getting washed away from a flood.

The -- and regardless of whether or not -you know, this is going to get defined by the courts probably. Whether or not it's defined by the courts that it's legal to fish and walk up the river, I think the Game Department needs to take into -- into account the safety issues that are involved with it, the conflicts that are going to occur between the anglers and the landowners. And if habitat detriment -- and go ahead and adopt its rules and regulations or further define them so that it

1 doesn't allow for the fish and walking up a stream

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Thank you.
Jason Wingabay. Did I get that right?
MR. WINGABAY: (Inaudible).
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: I didn't think so.
MR. WINGABAY: My name is Jason Wingabay. I'm co-owner of Wildcat Environmental Services. My company represents people who are going to be harmed by this opinion. Some of them have already been harmed by the reckless reporting and interpretation of this opinion.

We've conducted dozens of projects from river restorations to wildlife management, fisheries management, even assisting with control of trespassing and poaching on private land in this state and other states. We've worked with some of the best the Game and Fish has to offer for

1 permitting fisheries to enforcement. And we've 2 always been really proud of our relationship with the department and we've been proud of our ability to work with the department and landowners to get our job done to help everybody.

As you can probably imagine most of our clients are very concerned about this opinion. One example a landowner in Roswell are already having trouble keeping people off. They floated in the stream, which is legal. But they don't stay in the stream. They defecate on both docks. They vandalize feeders and equipment. They vandalize farm equipment. They vandalize heavy equipment. They vandalize anything they can vandalize. That's the nature of people. Not all people, but unfortunately some people.

We've been able to curtail that with the help of the Game and Fish Department down there and we're grateful for that. But it is my feeling that this is not about private land access. There's so much public land in New Mexico. We're very fortunate. It's very well managed for the most part, very accessible. I don't believe that's what this is about.
It's my feeling that this is merely a

1 political ploy to garner popularity by our attorney 2 general. The law as it stands should be enforced as it stands. And I ask that the commission take a very strong public response to this so that the public is not misinformed. Because it seems to me based on what we're seeing on the ground on these ranches and farms that we work is that people read in the newspapers, they think they have an open ticket now and they don't.

It's my understanding that the law hasn't changed. And I ask that it be publicly announced by the Game Commission by the department that we stand with private landowners. We will enforce the law as it is written not as it is conducted, you know, in some opinion. And I also think that with that strong public response will become that awareness that other people have asked for. And I ask that you please consider the impacts to these people that have built businesses and strategically purchased land holdings based on this law that's been in effect for decades.

It can't simply be changed with one informed stroke of a pen to garner popularity and votes by an ambitious politician. Thank you. CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Thank you.

Leslie Allison.
MS. ALLISON: Hi Commissioners. Thank you for the opportunity to speak today. My name Leslie Allison. I'm the executive director of the Western Landowner's Alliance and I'm here to read a letter from the Chama Peak Land Alliance to you today. Dear New Mexico State Game Commission, please consider our opinions regarding the issue of trespass and private New Mexico lands. We are members of the Chama Peak Land Alliance, a group of conservation minded landowners working collaboratively to practice and promote sound land management in the Northern New Mexico region.

Attorney General King's April 1st, 2014
legal opinion is flawed both factually and legally with respect to non-navigable New Mexico streams. While there is no question that the public owns the water in streams in New Mexico a private landowner owning the banks of both sides of a non-navigable stream owns the title to the stream bed. New Mexico statutory laws regarding fish licensing and trespass require that members of the public with fishing licenses have permission from the landowner in order to access private land for fishing.

New Mexico courts have recognized the

1 public's right to use the waters of a stream for fishing and recreational purposes but have no recognized an easement on private property in order to use the waters for such purposes. New Mexico's fish licensing and trespass statutes legislatively recognize that the right to use the waters for recreational purposes does not include an easement over private property. Moreover, neither New Mexico courts nor the legislature have ever recognized such an easement.

New Mexico courts have more narrowly
interpreted the scope of an easement to access water rights than the New Mexico attorney general anticipated in his April 1st, 2014 opinion. The easement allowing unfettered access to private stream beds running through private property would be contrary to New Mexico statutory law and would have disastrous results. The attorney general's opinion is contrary to the concept of ownership of private property rights.

If private landowners are required by law to surrender their private property to members of the public what incentive would there be for them to improve and maintain their land? The attorney general's novel and ill-conceived theorys if

1 implemented would discourage good stewardship and conservation of private New Mexico land. Private landowners who have invested millions of dollars into stream and riparian improvements would receive nothing for their investment under the attorney general's tortured opinion.

The New Mexico Game and Fish Department administers a huge inventory of public lands available for fishing and New Mexico is well known nationally for its fishing opportunities. There is no need to take private lands from their lawful owners and deliver them to the public when there are already ample fishing venues available to everyone.

The Chama Peak Land Alliance encourages the New Mexico Game and Fish Department to continue to administer fishing and trespass laws as they always have and to disregard the attorney general's incorrect legal opinion.

And I would like to simply add to that that what's at stake here is not merely private property rights, but we have landowners who have worked long and hard on Rio Grande cutthroat trout restoration to restore riparian areas to protect the habitat for Southwest wool fly catchers and all of our different species. If you want to find remaining habitats for
these trout populations and bird populations you will find them on private streams because they've been well protected and well tended. And the unfortunate consequence here is the unintended sort of no good deed goes unpunished which is that the landowner who has taken the best care of that riparian habitat invested the most into making sure those fish populations and spawning beds are healthy, that the wildlife have access to water. Guess why? That's the first place the public is going want to go and -- and trample and undermine all of that good work.

So I think that I'd like to suggest to you that your first priority is protection of the resource. And in New Mexico our riparian resources are extremely fragile. So protecting the resource in the face of this opinion, I would encourage you, is your first task. Thank you very much. CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Thank you. Caren Cowan. MS. COWAN: Good morning, Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission, Alexis. I'm Caren Cowan speaking on behalf of the New Mexico Cattle Growers and the New Mexico (inaudible) Growers today. We strongly urge for all the reasons that have been

1 mentioned, and I'll try not to reiterate all of

For the reasons that have been mentioned the opinion is simply that, an opinion. You were told earlier that it was a change in law. You all know that's not true and hopefully everybody in the room will now know it's not true. We all have opinions. The attorney general is certainly allowed to his. I agree with the gentleman that thinks this is politically based. We have New Mexico law in place. The attorney general has cited on New Mexico law. He cited on case law in New Mexico, and it's a very weak opinion.

It's been suggested to you that perhaps you need to do a task force to look up new rules and new -- create new policies. We have rules and policies in place. They're called laws. And if we're going to have one man's opinion cause us to create a new task force to relook at everything how long is that going to hold water? What's going to be the next thing that some -- you know, some small group doesn't like and asks you as a commission or other commissions to change.

The -- the Game Department and the commission have worked really hard over the last few
years to work on landowner and sportsmen cooperation and cooperation between the department and the commission and landowners. And should this opinion be upheld by the department it's going to put us back on a rocky road. I don't mean that as a threat, but it's just a reality. If -- if we can't -- if landowners cannot be appreciated for the work they do and allowed to continue to do that work there's little incentive to cooperate with anybody for anything.

Lastly, I guess if you -- and I think wildlife is a whole lot like the rest of us. We've talked about the fouling of the water, if you will, the fouling of the -- of the big beaches and areas stream beds. When you have a choice do you go to a public restroom or a private restroom? When wildlife has a choice they make that same choice and we need to allow them to have that choice.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Thank you.
Marco Gonzales.
MR. GONZALES: Good morning, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission. My name is Marco Gonzales, and I represent the Trout Stocker's Ranch, which is in Chama, New Mexico and owned by Dan Perry

1 and Ashland Perry. And I won't take much time to 2 say -- but to say also that, you know, we'd like to 3 associate ourselves with all of the remarks that 4 have been made by all of the private landowner's 5 interests which have been excellent and I don't want 6 to be repetitive.

I will briefly just kind of go over a couple of the legal issues that have been raised. I thought I had heard, you know, somebody from the New Mexico Wildlife Federation say that it was the land and water which is in the public domain in the letter. And, you know, that certainly is not correct. You know, in New Mexico the ownership of the land underneath the stream, as you've already heard, river or lake, is determined by whether or not the body of water was navigable at the time of the statehood. And so that's an important concept. We've heard a lot about the Red River case.

But, you know, the Red River case is really not dispositive of some of the issues involved in non-navigable rivers because, you know, the Red River case really involved access to waters in question where the entry was available at points on the lake area not owned or controlled by a private property landowner. And of course the Red River

1 case didn't involve what were -- much of what many people have been talking about here today, wading or walking on a non-navigable stream or river.

Another important point, you know, when you eventually hear your legal opinion from your staff and they talk about many of these cases, you know, there -- there is no New Mexico case law that addressed the issue of whether the public has an easement to walk in the bed of a non-navigable stream. And in New Mexico what we do have, however, are New Mexico statutes, both, you know, Game and Fish related and the rules and regulations which really enforce the private property owner's rights.

And so -- but one of the things that the attorney general's opinion does, and we ask you to take note of it when you're doing that is that it -and somebody else had already mentioned it, but it totally skips over some of, you know, New Mexico supreme court law that talks about what the scope of an easement is. And -- and what he says in his opinion is that, you know, well this is just incidental to the use of recreation in the waters.

And he takes -- does not take into consideration what the New Mexico supreme court has already said in other case law about what the scope

1 of the easement is. And it's much more narrowly 2 defined and really has to do with -- measured by the 3 nature and purpose of the easement. And so we think 4 that that's a very important question that really 5 wasn't even addressed.左

Not -- I don't want to get too much into the case law, but you have before you what I do want to talk about a little bit is, you know, some of the unique situations that can come up. And I've provided to you a copy of the, you know, Chama Trout Stocker's Ranch map. And -- and I guess what I'd like for you to take from this is, you know, the -the yellow encased area of the total ranch is about 1500 acres. And then you'll see along in the middle of the map there is a red portion that goes all the way up on one side and then it's completely blank and then it's red along another side.

Well, those red areas are actually
easements that were negotiated by the property owner with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish long prior to when the Perry's came into ownership. But the easement agreement that was reached with the New Mexico Game and Fish Department and the State of New Mexico, which was, you know, basically in an arm's length bargain for exchange for consideration,

1 money consideration, basically gave the Game and

> Fish Department the right to allow public access to this area.

So what that says is that, you know, you as a department and the State of New Mexico has recognized these private property rights not only in the statutes and trespassing rules and regulations but here and I'm sure in many other cases have actually worked with landowners to get access to them through this means. And so we believe that this is, you know, a really kind of pressing question important in terms of consideration.

Because if we just say that none of this counts anymore when you've relied upon it and there was a good faith exchange and consideration paid, you know, it starts sounding quite a bit much more like a taking when you change the -- the rules around like that. This area right here obviously is, you know, the private property area where the landowners have done many of the improvements like some of the others who have talked already due their land.

And many of the same concerns they have we have. And I guess what we're really wanting is -and I don't know how it's been played in the media

1 and other areas of the state, but \(I\) know that in Northern New Mexico in the Santa Fe, New Mexican, and it's why I think we're very concerned about safety, but some of the reports have been such that the Game and Fish Department has been interpreted to say that they're agreeing with this in some form or fashion because in the quote out of the Santa Fe New Mexican from some Game Department official was that this is a red banner or red letter day for fishermen.

And it was, you know, immediately after the department's -- I mean the attorney general's opinion came out. And we're aware of people carrying that article with them when they're up there as well as, you know, the attorney general's opinion saying that now they have this right. Well, so not only the private property rights are important and are at stake but also to clear up this confusion that's out there because nobody wants to see any conflicts on the water, you know, at all. We don't want that. Private landowners don't want that. We want safety, security, and all the other things that come, you know, with the private property rights that -- that private property owners have.

But what we would really like to see is a very, you know, strong statement immediately out of the Game and Fish Department that says, you know, the law is what the law is on the books and what rules and regulations apply because we think it's necessary given some of this confusion. And with that we hope that in whatever else you do that when the time comes after due consideration that you will send that clear message out. And I think many have already talked about that this is going to be decided in the courts. And maybe it will. But for purposes of this summer right now today while we're here, you know, it would be helpful to everybody concerned, not just the private property owners but those who think they have a right that, you know, the other side doesn't think they have. And that the private property owners believe theirs is rested in, you know, statutes and current regulations but it's been confused by both, you know, the attorney general's opinion, which we all know is only an opinion, but some of the comments that have been put in some of the papers. It would be useful and helpful.

And so we thank you for hearing from us today and look forward to hearing whatever may come

1 once the staff come back with their legal opinion come back with their legal opinion for you. So thanks for your time today.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Thank you, Mr. Gonzales.
And that -- that's all the public comment.
Oh, one more.
MS. ROMERO: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission. Sorry to jump right in and not fill out a card. I wasn't originally going to say anything, but I'm Kerry Romero with the New Mexico Council of Outfitters and Guides. We represent a large portion of the outfitters and guides in the state of New Mexico, a great number of which are fishing outfitters. And so I just wanted to echo the comments that a lot of people have already made, and I'll keep it short.

But just to kind of go along with what other people are concerned about. The consensus from our membership is that there's large, large concerns with this attorney general's opinion. And so the first and foremost being just the legalities surrounding it. And second would be does the department really have the manpower to enforce the law enforcement that's going to be required on the private land.

And then -- and then probably the most

1 important to our organization would be the liability surrounding accidents that are potentially going to take place on public property with just individuals coming on to private property without permission interest the landowner. So that's kind of our -our stance, and we will anxiously await the department's opinion.

Thank you.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Thank you.
All right. We'll move on to agenda item number 10, Oklahoma, et al. vs. Department of the Interior, et al., district court case. Dynamic duo.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: You're actually getting third string here. The -- obviously the attorney is not here so we're going to try to make this presentation.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Thank you.
MR. RODRIGUEZ: All right. Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, I'm just going to go over this agenda item briefly. You may have some questions. I've asked RJ to come sit beside me to help. Once again, I'm not a lawyer. So we may not be able to answer all the legal questions, but this was prepared by the department's legal staff. Unfortunately they couldn't be here today.

So what's in front of you here today, I just want to summarize this Oklahoma case. State of Oklahoma et al. vs. Department of Interior. And really it originated from two settlement agreements that actually occurred previously where they basically removed the consideration of warranted but not precluded and then it also forced a listing of 251 species and then another 39 that could happen in 2017. And so that's actually brought us some concern and to pause and examine this a little more closely because one of the things when you actually -- when we had the attorneys look at the lawsuit that's been filed it actually mentions the Fish and Wildlife Service and there's some allegations that there is violations of the endangered species act and then the administrative procedures act, which is actually a public participation process.

And of course the department, along with the other four states, we actually were involved in a five-state range-wide plan for the lesser prairie chicken. And so some of that was frustrated. And so when we look at that, one of the issues that we have that's really of concern to us is we believe that it increases the burden on the states,
including New Mexico, and so it frustrates our efforts when it goes for habitat and species management. And it doesn't allow us to actually, we believe, participate and contribute scientifically in this endeavor. And then of course one of the other complaints within that is commercial data as well.

So currently who is involved in this suit right now is Oklahoma, of course North Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, and then some other partners as well. And of course the defendant is the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. When we look at the -CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Hey, Dan, can we just back up one slide?

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Yes.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: So we did get a special commission for the department lawyers to represent both the commission and the department? MR. RODRIGUEZ: I don't think we have that yet.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Okay. MR. RODRIGUEZ: I think we have it available to get. I don't know that we've actually filed the paperwork.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: We have.
Mr. Chairman, we have filed that paperwork.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Okay. Did we get
approval?
UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Mr. Chairman, I would have to verify that with general counsel. But my understanding is that we have.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Okay. That's all. Sorry to interrupt.

MR. RODRIGUEZ: Okay. Yes, very good.
Anyways, and of course what has happened when we look back at that agreement that the Fish and Wildlife entered into is basically it binds the State of New Mexico under their agreement and that brings us great concern. I'll talk just a minute about the species there, but right now as we look at the litigation of that it's already moving forward so we would just be a party to that. There's the ability for us to actually file a fee under that pro hac vice for entry and then a \(\$ 400\) complaint.

So the cost entering it right now is going to be minimal although there could be additional costs as well as we move forward. And I guess, you know, one of the things at least \(R J\) and \(I\) have talked about and the attorneys is what's happened is

1 we believe we need to participate because if we can participate it allows us to contribute our knowledge, our science, our information to this endeavor and we think that's going to be actually really important as it moves forward.

Some of the species that have been involved in this, obviously lesser prairie chicken, meadow jumping mouse. One of the things is, as I read some of this stuff and you look at the lists, there's actually a lot more. There's a lot of fish on the list that are potentially coming up that could effect us. And so one of the things that we foresee is there's going to be more litigation in this matter. We already know of two other suits that have come on board and we actually fully expect more. And so at this point we think that it's in the best interest of the Department of Game of Fish and the state to enter this, protect our right. At this point the monetary investment in this is minimal. But it does allow us to participate in that.

I'm sorry for the acronyms. The acronyms down below, Center for Biological Diversity, Earth Guardians, Defenders of Wildlife. That's what those

1 acronyms refer to for the June 17th suit. And so I guess we think -- if \(I\) cut to the chase we think the suit is going to continue, the potential damage and litigation is going to continue. And so that would be our recommendation is that we go ahead and get involved. And so that's what we're looking for the commission to do.

And I guess with that I'm going to look to \(R J\) in case \(I\) left out any points.

MR. KIRKPATRICK: You're good, Dan.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: I wouldn't step in it,
RJ. Sometimes less is more.
MR. KIRKPATRICK: I guess I could add just
a quick summary for potentially the audience. The two things that the suit really is challenging is Fish and Wildlife Service entered into negotiations with these groups pursuant to litigation. And there was no public vetting in that process, which is required pursuant to the administrative procedures act and the endangered species act.

So there was no need for process. There was no opportunity to comment on what the negotiations entailed or where they went. That's contrary to federal law. The other piece of it is the outcome of it, the Fish and Wildlife Service

1 conceded to eliminating one of the potential outcomes of their investigations into whether a critter ought to be listed or not, and that's the warranted but precluded.

That's contrary to the endangered species act. So they kind of broke a couple of federal laws as they entered into these negotiations and settled them. We feel like that's probably not right, not just for the species and the impact of the state of New Mexico but for the citizenry of our country in general. That's just not the right for a federal agency to go do business based on some litigation. It's crazy.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: So can someone refresh my memory? Had we voted on this to formally participate on this yet?

COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: NO.
DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: Mr. Chairman, no, we have not had a vote.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Can the assistant attorney general tell me, can we take action on this? It's on the agenda, but --

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL: If it's on the agenda you may act on it.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Okay. I would -- I'd
ask for a motion that we formally participate in this lawsuit both as a commission on a department level. I don't know what else you'd need for us other than that kind of go ahead. Is there anything else you want in terms of a motion? Is that sufficient for your purposes?

MR. RODRIGUEZ: That would be sufficient, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: All right.
COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: So moved.
COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Second.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: All in favor.
ALL MEMBERS: Aye.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: And let me -- on agenda item number 10 I know we're going to have some public comment as well.

Garrett, is there anything you want to add? MR. VENEKLASEN: Garrett Veneklasen from the New Mexico Wildlife Federation. Mr. Chairman and Commissioners, \(I\) just want to get a little bit more clarification on how this restricts and impacts the department's ability to have a say in listings and things like that, especially, you know, one of the things that we're interested in is the future of Rio Grande cutthroat trout and Gila trout and how

1 that's going to go.

And so there's still a little bit of -we're just a little bit unsure exactly how this is going to restrict the department in the future of --

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Well, in terms of -anything you want to add on that, RJ?

MR. KIRKPATRICK: Yeah, Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission, probably the biggest impact that's referenced actually in the Oklahoma suit has to do with one of the things the Fish and Wildlife Service is obligated to do as they consider whether or not a species should be warranted for listed as threatened or not is consider what kind of conservation actions have been going on that would result in them making a decision of precluded.

Let's see whether these conservation actions, these efforts by private industry state wildlife agencies have an effect or not. Garrett mentioned Rio Grande cutthroat trout. Rio Grande cutthroat trout are a species that are subject to this settlement agreement.

The state of New Mexico and the state of Colorado, in cooperation with private landowners and the Forest Service primarily in New Mexico have expended huge amounts of dollars, time, and effort

1 to put in place conservation and increased 2 populations of Rio Grande cutthroat trout.

Because of this settlement agreement the Fish and Wildlife Service is not going to be able to consider warranted but precluded let's watch the conservation efforts work or not. They're going to be forced into we've got to list them or we're not going to list them. They're not warranted. And so the impacts to the state are huge. In the investments that we've made prairie chickens, very similar, although prairie chickens were a more recent thing, the five states invested huge amounts of time, money, effort, not to mention industry, the BLM participation, private landowners.

Fish and Wildlife Service was not able to take the time to find the listing of the prairie chickens to be warranted but precluded, because in the settlement agreement that wasn't an option anymore, to watch the five states range-wide plan work for a couple of years. Detrimental to the state, detrimental, I think, to the species and the people involved in trying to make them better. So those are two big classic examples of why it's not a great idea.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Does that answer your
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question, Garrett?

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MR. VENEKLASEN: Yes.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: May I -- I'd ask more generally, does your organization have an opinion on this litigation, just more generally? And you don't have to answer that, but I'm -- I'd like to get a sense of what your organization thinks.

MR. KIRKPATRICK: I think it's important to state that the complexity of the issue is -- I'm not going to say it's on the same scale as stream access, but there's a lot of different wheels and cogs in this whole thing. And, again, I think generally speaking we want to be able to see the department work as efficiently as it can and not have restrictions on how it manages our wildlife.

At the same time I think that there are some things that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife can bring to the table. And so it's a very complicated issue, and I think there is no one answer.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Well, and --
MR. KIRKPATRICK: We just don't want to see the department restricted. That's it.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Right. Understood. And I think -- as we formally participate I think we're a long way from ultimately what our position will be

1 in litigation. But this will at least get the ball 2 rolling so we can start to figure out where we're 3 going with it.

Caren Cowan, anything you want to say?
MS. COWAN: Yes, sir.
Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission, Caren Cowan on behalf of the New Mexico Cattle Growers and the New Mexico (inaudible) Growers. I just wanted to take a minute to say thank you. The arena for wildlife management today is in the court. And if the Game Department and the Game Commission don't participate in that arena you don't have any ax to grind. And it's an unfortunate situation but that's where we are. And we're very proud and applaud the actions the department has taken thus far, the vote you just took.

But RJ mentioned the lesser (inaudible)
taken in the five-state plan. There was ground breaking precedent setting work done in that case. And the Fish and Wildlife Service completely blew it off, but they had to. And so somehow we've got to get back in the arena and jerk things back to the right place. I don't know if you saw it in the media last week but the Center for Biological Diversity has filed a petition to reintroduce
grizzly bears. And if you looked at the map it's right over the same place where wolves are -- where wolves currently are.

So, you know, this isn't going to stop. We thank you. We're proud of you, and let's charge forward.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Director, if you'd just confirm that we have the commission from the attorney general's office for the department lawyer to represent both the commission and the department.

DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: Mr. Chairman, will do.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: And just let me know when you're able to confirm that.

Okay. I think we can move on to the next one. Agenda item number 11, bear education efforts.

MR. CHAVEZ: Good morning, Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission, Madame Director.

My name is Anthony Chavez. I'm the chief of information education, and I'm here presenting today, just as an informational presentation on our bear awareness campaign. In the March commission meeting the commission instructed us to increase some of our bear awareness, and this is a background of what we have done.

In working with our field operations and

1 our wildlife management division and also our 2 marketing specialist we've kind of come together to put together what our bear awareness campaign has been up to this year. Prior to this year in 2013 we actually were very reactive in our bear awareness. We had brochures. We had press releases, social media videos, things that we actually conducted. But most of those were in a reactionary mode. After we had a bear/human conflict or some type of interaction with bears then we actually started producing those brochures and actually handing that out.

So this year as we started to increase in trying to establish our campaign and our bear awareness campaign we continued those efforts that we already had all those brochures and put together, but added a lot more. We continued our effort. We added, starting in this next -- or starting in May, we developed our website. We actually put that front and center. You see on the left side of the screen we started our new bear aware campaign, If You Care or If You Really Care, Don't Feed Bears. That takes you to our brochures. And we kind of tried to drive everybody to our website and to that informational area.

We continued our media relationships. We started to get proactive. We started to send out news releases on an earlier basis trying to get out ahead of the game. We got several news releases. Most of those were picked up by the media. We also were on some of the news broadcasting stations, KOAT and some of those -- before we were starting to get bear/human conflicts.

We started our billboard campaign. So we came up -- working with our working specialist Star Gonzales came up with what we wanted to do. Most of this is in the Northeast Heights and in the foothills areas in the Sandia area of Albuquerque. We came up with what we were going to put on our billboard. So we actually came up with two different billboard campaigns or two different tag lines. If You Really Care, Don't Feed Bears, Keeping Wildlife Wild. That included two large billboards on I -25 and the I-40 corridors.

We also had eight junior panels throughout the Northeast foothills areas, which are the smaller inner city-type billboards. And we also had some three larger billboards throughout that area to get that information out. The junior billboards are the ones in the top left. The main ones on the highways
are the ones that you're seeing on the right.
We also introduced our radio campaign. We came up with a campaign on our radio. We actually purchased 400 radio spots. They were 15 seconds and they were produced during drive time radio, early in the morning, late in the evenings when people were in their cars driving to work or coming home from work. Those were produced over eight different radio stations.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Do we get those free or were they --

MR. CHAVEZ: No. We actually purchased. CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Okay.

MR. CHAVEZ: But we do have those. So this is what they -- we have two different types of radio spots.
[Plays radio ad.]
So we started with that one, and that
was -- and then our second one:
[Plays radio ad.]
So we really tried to get on to the radio especially in those drive times when people are in their cars.

In working with our field ops, our staff and our district officers, they actually conducted a

1 really heavy extensive outreach effort. So with that they actually were able to get out to -- they did over 42 presentations to over 1585 individuals, which included 10 HOAs, which are homeowners associations within New Mexico and a lot in the Northeast Heights.

We also conducted electronic mailers of bear awareness information. We got that to 38 official Bernalillo County neighborhood associations and some other additional associations and organizations that are unofficial but are organized. So that was approximately to about 3500 mailers.

We also started to conduct our mailers and our electronic mailers in Torrance County. So we got that out to about 3,000. And that was all done through our field ops staff and our staff actually going out and doing those presentations.

In addition to that, our officers also made sure they got out and did an early effort of getting out our signage, mostly on most of the trailheads. Again, these are -- our emphasis was in that Sandia preserve area and so looking at, again, that foothills area.

We also in June got our insert in the newspapers, was -- had a direct article in bear

1 awareness. And that went out to about 350,000 inserts and publications statewide.

So with that, that is how we've started to step up our efforts. We're looking at coming into the new fiscal year where we'll start buying an additional campaign and continue our additional campaigns not only in bear aware but in all the other areas within the departments.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: That's great. That's a lot of work. Good job.

I'm sure somebody is going to ask the question, so I'll ask it first. Has it been effective? How can we tell? Any idea?

MR. CHAVEZ: As far as \(I\) know right now, I mean, I've -- and it's more anecdotal. I've heard some feedback from some of the residents up in the Sandia area. They see the billboards. They've heard the radio stations. We've been monitoring some of the blogs where, whether it's the associations say that they're glad to see that the department is getting out in front and that they are finally getting out -- they still take a few digs at us that we need to do more. But they are acknowledging --

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: We can always do more.

1 It just depends on -- we don't have unlimited 2 resources. But you made a great effort. That's 3 really awesome.

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Mr. Chairman?
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Yes?
COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: I want to applaud the department as well. You know, I've -- I've gotten several comments. I don't live in Albuquerque, but I've had people from Farmington who have heard the ads or seen the billboards and said, man, that's pretty cool. So thanks for the effort

1 and keep it up because it's -- you know, we're getting people seeing it at least. So it's got to be doing something. So thank you.

MR. CHAVEZ: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission, thank you. I do really want to -- Star Gonzales is the main person that actually pulled it all together as being our marketing specialist and actually pulling the billboards and the radio spots. So I really want to make sure that we acknowledge she's kind of the one that kind of pulled everything together for us.

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Thank you, Star. Right on. Well done.

COMMISSIONER ARVAS: Mr. Chairman?
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Yes, sir?
COMMISSIONER ARVAS: Anthony, did we coordinate any activities with Sandia Bear Watch at all or did we tell them what we were doing or -MR. CHAVEZ: Mr. Chairman, Dr. Arvas, no, I -- I did not personally work with Sandia Bear Watch. Cale Baca -- I don't -- I'm not sure if our WMD actually coordinated with them as far as what type of message that we're getting out. But we knew that we need to get out in front of it. And so that's -- we need to get out our bear aware message
and that's what we're trying to get out.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Did you hear anything
from Sandia Bear Watch?
COMMISSIONER ARVAS: Any comments?
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: You did? Which -- which was good or bad? Indifferent?

MR. CHAVEZ: Their comment, I'm just going to paraphrase. It was on her newsletter out to her members said that they had noticed that the Game Department had put out the billboards. They were out. The mailer -- they had seen some of the mailers, some of the electronic media, and they did applaud our effort, but it was a little bit too late is what she said.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Well, you got to start somewhere.

MR. CHAVEZ: Yeah, so --
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: So okay. Thank you.
Yes, sir?
VICE CHAIRMAN MONTOYA: Anthony, try something in -- try giving some effort to Cloudcroft and Ruidoso too. We've got a lot of bear problems there.

MR. CHAVEZ: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner
Montoya, we are. We are looking at expanding our

1 campaigns, how we're actually putting together our
\[
2 \text { campaigns. As the new chief we're trying to -- I'm }
\] working with field ops and with WMD to try to establish what our message is going to be strategically throughout the year as we come into bears, as we come into fishing sentence, OHB, AIS, aquatic evasive species, when we get into poaching what are those campaigns going to look like.

So this was kind of our first attempt at how we're starting to put together those campaigns so we can start doing it on a yearly basis and get out in front of these things.

VICE CHAIRMAN MONTOYA: And, Anthony, understanding that the clientele in Ruidoso and in Cloudcroft this time of year is not the residents which are aware of some of this stuff, but people coming in from Texas and Oklahoma and et cetera. It would help.

MR. CHAVEZ: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Montoya, thank you.

COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: You know, Anthony, you know what, the whole department thanks you. You know, this past year was pretty testy as far as how we were getting slammed in the Albuquerque Journal. And to be proactive that -- you know, that's what
we've been talking about.
But what Paula alluded to earlier, if you looked at the -- on the headlines of the Albuquerque Journal, it's Rick Winslow and he's looking at a barbed wire and it's about the (inaudible) for bears. I mean, finally we have some positive instead all the negative. So \(I\) just wanted to bring that out. Again, thank you guys and women. I mean, it's exciting. It's the only way we can help stay afloat and try to stay in front of them.

MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: It's good work. It's a great start. Thank you.

MR. CHAVEZ: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: I do believe we are on director's draft of the biennial review, agenda item number 12.

MR. SLOANE: Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, as you've heard me say at least two other times before you we have a draft of the biennial review. We've put it out for 90-day comment. There are no recommended changes to the status of any of the species and nor have we received any public comment to date. They have one more process to go through, and that's a 14-day comment period, which will begin

1 on or about July 7th, run for the 14 days, and then

I'll be back before you in August with a final recommendation for your adoption or consideration, at least.

And so this is the formal announcement of the start of that 14 -day period and an opportunity for you to make any comment if you'd like.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Questions or comments? Apparently there's no public comment on this hot topic right now, so we'll move on.

MR. SLOANE: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Thank you.
Agenda item number 13, habitat restoration in New Mexico. Cal Baca.

MR. BACA: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission, unfortunately you didn't get through a commission meeting without having to hear my voice.

Today Donald Auer and I will be presenting to you Donald's projects and the habitat sections projects, kind of give you a brief explanation of how we spend the money across New Mexico that we generate from both the habitat stamp program -- or from our habitat funding programs and habitat stamp program or habitat management and access validation program and also the money that we receive from our

1 enhancement licenses, which are the special big game hunting opportunities that we have raffle and auction for special hunting opportunities in New Mexico.

So with that I'll hand it over to Donald. MR. AUER: All right. Our overarching goal for our habitat restoration program is to partner with land management agencies, NGO, sportsmen and women, (inaudible) and others to prioritize, plan, and implement landscape skill restoration across the state of New Mexico. In doing this we strive to improve wildlife habitat of large spatial scales, enhance watershed health, and in many cases reduce the threats associated with catastrophic wildfires.

In the wildlife management division we have three main funds that we expend to support habitat restoration. The first is the habitat management and access validation fund. In New Mexico the sportsmen anglers or hunters, anglers, and trappers must purchase a \(\$ 4\) HMAV stamp. \(\$ 3\) of each stamp is used to support management and restoration activities on commission-owned property statewide. Currently the annual budget for this fund is approximately \(\$ 800,000\).

Next is the habitat stamp program fund,
which many of your are familiar with. Again in New Mexico hunters, anglers and trappers who plan to use U.S. Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management properties must purchase a \(\$ 5\) habitat stamp. Revenue from the sale of these stamps is used to support restoration, habitat restoration on Forest Service and BLM properties statewide. Currently the annual budget for this program is \(\$ 750,000\).

Now finally we have our big game habitat enhancement fund, and revenue from the auction and raffle, special big game hunt authorizations is used to support habitat restoration statewide and across land ownership boundaries. Currently our budget for habitat restoration from this fund is approximately \(\$ 600,000\). In addition we have a \(\$ 1.5\) million capital outlay to support long-term restoration over the next five years.

I'm going to give an example of a project or a project area supported by each of these funds. We'll start with HMAV funds. The Rio Chama wildlife management area is a 13,000 acre commission owned property in Northern New Mexico. It's important -provides important habitat for mule deer and elk and it's popular with hunters and anglers. Currently the woodlands and range lands on the property are
decadent and in need of restoration and rejuvenation.

Using HMAV funds we are thinning thousands of acres of woodlands to promote forest health, reduce the threat of catastrophic wildfire, and increase the shrub and grass component that's important to mule deer, elk, and other species during winter months.

Another photo of forest thinning on the WMA. In addition to using HMAV funds, we are restoring thousands of acres of range land on the property. And our goal here is to take decadent sagebrush shrub lands with little to no understory and increase grass for young shrub and sagebrush component in mosaic patterns across the entirety of the WMA.

Move on to the habitat stamp program. In the Northwest San Mateo mountains, the habitat stamp program is supporting 10 s of thousands of acres of habitat restoration on Forest Service and BLM lands. Treatments and thinning to promote meadow restoration, Ponderosa Pine restoration across thousands of acres. In addition prescribed burns are being used to promote habitat diversity and reduce the future threats of catastrophic wildfires.

In addition, the habitat stamp program has supported numerous wildlife water developments all across this probably 80,000 acre landscape.

This photo is actually a dedication of wildlife water in the landscape to Dale Hall, our previous HSB manager who retired in May. I put this photo in because in this photo representatives from the department, the Forest Service, the BLM, the National Wild Turkey Federation, the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation with materials donated by sportsmen for fish and wildlife. So you can see the truly collaborative nature of restoration on the landscape.

Move to big game enhancement funds. The department and the Forest Service are collaborating on a 30,000 acre project area on the Gila National Forest in the Commado Ranger District called Slaughter Mesa landscape. This area provides an important habitat for mule deer, elk, pronghorn, turkey and many other species of game and non-game wildlife. Big game enhancement funds importantly have funded the archaeological environmental clearances that were necessary to bring this project to fruition. Many times those clearances are limiting factors, and these projects don't happen

1 because the Forest Service and other partners do not have money to support those clearances. In addition, enhancement funds have been used for watershed work, thinning and burning activities.

We'll just take -- this is a photo of an existing condition on Slaughter Mesa, and you can see how it's crowded. A little habitat diversity, no herbaceous understory. Prime for catastrophic wildfire. And these are results from thinning, and you can see how we've opened up thousands of acres like this. This is before prescribed burn. This landscape now is fire resilient and it has those grasses and shrubs that are important to big game. And to do this we're using prescribed fire and thinning of both forest and rangeland.

Now, this is a sign -- an example of a sign that was put up all over that area that just informs the public that the Forest Service and the department have collaborated to produce the results that they're seeing in the field.

Now I want to take a 400-mile view of
New Mexico. These areas here in brown, those are landscapes where the department has been involved financially with restoration over the last 25 to 30 years. And these areas in red here are where we are
actively engaging in working with our partners, including public land agencies, NGOs to promote re ration efforts over the next 5 to 10 years.

So with that we'll take questions.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: That's cool. I like that picture.

So do you have -- do you have private -- I mean, private folks contribute to this heavy equipment and other things to do any of this work? What's -- what's the involvement of private individuals?

MR. AUER: On some of the public land landscapes we do have permittee involvement. And some of the permittees, such as on the Slaughter Mesa landscape, the southern part of that landscape, the southern 5,000 acres permittees is actually going after NRCS funds to bring funds, you know, to further the efforts there.

On private lands we do have other programs, like the private land year incentive program where we work with private landowners to further efforts.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Because \(I\) hear from lots of private landowner types and organizations we're more than willing to help out.

MR. AUER: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: So I'm curious to see if they put their time and money where their mouth is. MR. AUER: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: But it sounds like some of them may be.

How do you prioritize where you're going to go next?

MR. AUER: Chairman, the -- I guess I'll give a twofold answer to that. The first is that we work with our species specialist, our area habitat biologists, law enforcement, to prioritize where we want restoration to happen where we feel like there's some limiting factor with the habitat condition and we feel like we can improve that working with partners.

The second, to be honest, is just where the Forest Service, say, and the BLM and the state land office, where we have willing partners within each of those district offices to do work.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: That was my next
question. Did you ever get pushed back? I mean, if we've identified a spot that needs fixing, do you ever get pushed back and they say can't, won't, shouldn't, probably won't happen. I mean, do you ever get that?

MR. AUER: They do. And so that's -- you know, our strategy, especially with the enhancement funds is to dangle the money in front of them and make the higher ups, say it's the Forest Service, the rangers, the forest supervisors say, no, we do not want your money to do restoration on this landscape. And so we -- the strategy that I found to work the best is to find willing partners and the biologists, the civil culturists, the field people within each area office, work with them because they're the ones that are going to have to put in the effort to make this happen no matter what. Work with them to convince the higher ups to push projects and to make them happen.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Well, that's hard work and a lot of work, but it's important work, so keep -- keep at it.

Anyway, I monopolized everybody's time. So who else has questions, comments?

Commissioner?
COMMISSIONER RICKLEFS: I'm just curious, do any of these projects require full leap of processes?

MR. AUER: Chairman and Commissioner Ricklefs, yes, any project on U.S. Forest Service or

1 Bureau of Land Management property would require a full leap of process, which includes environmental clearances, archaeological clearances, any projects on, say, state land office property or our properties would require a similar process through section 7 and NEPA archaeological clearances.

COMMISSIONER RICKLEFS: What is the timeframe for (inaudible)?

MR. AUER: Chairman, Commissioner Ricklefs, the timeframe would depend on the willingness of the partner to put effort into work and our willingness to fund some of that NEPA and archaeological work. And that's -- with the enhancement funds I really do feel like that we are pushing some of these agencies to do work that they otherwise wouldn't do because we are coming to the table and saying we understand that these are limiting factors, you know, keeping you from restoring this landscape. And so we're willing to pony up now. We're willing to pony up when all the archaeological and environmental clearances are done and fund restoration.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Well, this is important work just driving in, of course, the fire from, was it two years ago, you know, where you've got that wild urban interface. If you can focus any of your

1 efforts there that would be great too. I know 2 that's important to actual people in communities as
much as it is to wildlife, but if you -- are you
able to focus your efforts there or is that more
difficult?

MR. AUER: Chairman, yes, many of these landscapes include a wildland urban interface. Many times Forest Service or the BLM, these agencies have funding to specifically focus on the wildland urban interface. A lot of times what they're lacking is the funding to get the NEPA or the archaeological clearances done.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: So do we help out on that then?

MR. AUER: Yeah, and/or projects on the back 40. Say many of the wildfires that have started -- the catastrophic wildfires that have started in recent years didn't actually start in the wooey. And so, you know, I think if we're addressing both the wooey and, you know, the 100,000 acres behind the woo ey then we're keeping some of those fires or we're letting firefighters stop the fires in that 100,000 acres before they transition to the wooey.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: All right. Keep at it.

1 It's important work.

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Mr. Chairman?
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Yes, sir.
COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Donald, yeah, you know where I'm at on habitat. But what's -- which of the agencies are working best with you, the BLM, Forest Service or are they both kind of stepping up after you dangle that money? Are they getting more aggressive in doing stuff now?

MR. AUER: Chairman, Commissioner Espinoza, I would say that we have a good working relationship with the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management and the New Mexico State Land Office in terms of restoration. It's hard to answer that question because we work incredibly well with certain forest service districts and certain BLM districts and others that just aren't willing partners in certain offices. But \(I\) do believe we have a good relationship with all the agencies at this point in terms of restoration.

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: What's your
limiting factor for doing more?
MR. AUER: Chairman, Commissioner Espinoza, I would probably say that it's personnel on the federal land management agency side in terms of
having the ranger that's in charge of a certain specific forest service office willing to lend his personnel's time to a certain project. I would say that would be the limiting factor at this point.

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: What about at the department level?

MR. AUER: Chairman, Commissioner Espinoza, I think we're running pretty smoothly right now so I don't believe we have any limiting factors. I think that we are using our non-federal money and I think we're matching it and leveraging it well to federal and Robertson dollars where and how we can to maximum the number of dollars and number of acres we treat on the ground.

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Would more of the non-federal match, does the department have the ability to do more if we had more of the non-federal match?

MR. AUER: Chairman, Commissioner Espinoza, I'm sure we could find a way to increase the number of acres treated if there was more non-federal match.

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Any further questions or comments?

All right. This is a discussion item. We move on to agenda item number 14 , lease of state game commission property located at 1085 Richards Avenue, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

MR. BACA: Chairman, Commissioners, we brought this forward to you at the last commission meeting. We wanted to further the discussion and ask for some more ability to move forward with this lease.

We have been approached by the Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department and specifically the State Forestry Division to entertain a lease of our warehouse property in the middle of Santa Fe located at -- on Richards Avenue. From the map that you can see, the red outline is the property that we own at that location. The small facility on the lower right portion is the current state forestry warehouse facility. So it's directly adjacent to the property that they're proposing to lease from us.

The reason for their request to lease this property for us is twofold. One, they have been successful in acquiring funding to start a returning veteran's firefighting training program where they employ returning military veteran into a wildand
firefighting program to support wildland
firefighting projects in New Mexico and other places in the West.

And then also because of the proximity to a lot of population in New Mexico they also want to consider developing an urban forestry training site where they develop urban forestry techniques and can open that up to the public so that they can have a basic understanding of what forestry and private forestry in New Mexico as well as urban forestry techniques can be employed in and around communities within the state.

So this is a win-win for us and state forestry for the simple fact that we are transitioning away from this property. This property, this warehouse facility and our warehousing facility will be moved to our headquarters partial soon. We're hoping to start breaking ground the beginning of the calendar year 2015 on that facility once we get all our final approvals and designs and engineering. So we will be vacating this area anyway.

They already have an existing warehouse facility that is not meeting their size demand regarding the new veteran's firefighting program.

1 So they would wish to expand their warehousing 2 facility across the arroyo here into ours to be able 3 to expand their about to increase their capacity to 4 have this program.

And then the other benefit is the -- is this area here, which is adjacent to the Hannah Chavez Center, which is located right around in here somewhere. The state -- the county fairgrounds facility, which is right around in here. There's a walking path that you kind of see parks, housing of subdivisions. So it's an ideal situation for the state forestry division in cooperation with Department of Game and Fish to put into an urban forestry training site so that people have the ability to understand what forestry is and what we do as an agency and what they do as an agency.

So there's multiple benefits to the lease of this property to our sister agency state forestry division. They have presented us with the lease. It has been reviewed by our legal counsel. They have made some minor corrections. What we ask today is the commission allow for the chairman and the director to -- with input from myself and legal counsel move forward with finalizing the negotiations of this lease and be able to get this

1 in place soon so that the state forestry division 2 can move forward with their mission to start building their facilities and us vacating the facilities for their veteran firefighter program.

And with that, I'm here for any questions.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: I have a few comments on the actual forum of lease -- and, Commissioners, I did get a chance to take a look at the lease, and it's fairly standard, but I've got a few issues.

There's no provision in here for insurance. So their firefighters, I don't know if they're going to have fire or not, but if something burns to the ground, you know, what provision is there to ensure the improvements that are there. So I think it's typical to have insurance. So that's number one. I think we need to have that in there.

The term and termination, number two, talks about their ability to extend for an additional three-year period. And they need to give notice of that by March 30, 2017. I'd like to move that date back one month to the end of February. But I'd also like to add that it require -- any extension requires commission approval at that point in time so we get to come back for another meeting in three years and talk about it.

I also had a problem with paragraph number 14, first right to purchase. I would recommend that that be stricken from the lease. That's a deterrent. It actually decrease -- in my opinion decreases the value of the property or makes it harder to sell if we choose to sell it to someone else. So I think 14 should come out of there first right to purchase.

And then was there -- did you mention the amount or lease payment amount?

MR. BACA: No, we have not determined any --

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Okay.
MR. BACA: -- we have not negotiated any lease term -- the lease amount for a three-year term. That has not been negotiated.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: My understanding is that basically it's \$1 a year. Is that the opening pitch?

DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: Mr. Chairman, that is correct.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Well, I think with the things that \(I\) just mentioned \(I\) can live with a buck a year, particularly with an early termination clause in here that allows us -- I think it's 90
days for us to get out for any reason. So we're not wedded to this forever if circumstances change and somebody wants to give us \(\$ 10\) million for the property or whatever. So with the changes that I mentioned and subject to being able to review the final form of the lease, \(I\) can live with those things with a buck a year.

VICE CHAIRMAN MONTOYA: Mr. Chairman?
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Yes?
VICE CHAIRMAN MONTOYA: Cal, what's the total (inaudible)? What's enclosed in the red line there?

MR. BACA: Right around 30 acres.
VICE CHAIRMAN MONTOYA: And the lease part of it or the leased portion?

MR. BACA: They'll lease the entirety of that.

VICE CHAIRMAN MONTOYA: The entire piece, okay.

MR. BACA: Yes.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: And one other item on insurance, this lease does contemplate that the public will be using or will be invited to the premises. My feeling is there ought to be some sort of general liability insurance if they're going to

1 have the public, because I think at the -- the way I 2 conceived of it originally was it's just for their purposes. But if we're going to have the general public in there insurances is always a smart play.

They may say we don't need it because we've got risk management and other things, but my preference is to have a general liability policy to cover the general public.

MR. BACA: I made those notes,
Mr. Chairman.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Any other questions? I mean, it is a standard form lease. I've got it here if anyone wants to look at it. But we're going to get -- I'll at least get another chance to eyeball it and if there's a problem then we'll find a way to take care of that. But -- and if you need further input from me as you visit with the forestry folks let me know.

MR. BACA: We will.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Is that sufficient for the director's purpose and your purpose to move forward?

DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: Mr. Chairman, absolutely. We can work with (inaudible) and get those changes in there.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Okay. And I think this requires a vote. And just to be clear with -anybody have any comment on the dollar a year part from -- we've already talked about?

Okay. Can I get a motion on this, please?
VICE CHAIRMAN MONTOYA: Move to accept the portions as accepted minus the parts of it that you asked be deleted.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: And as amended.
VICE CHAIRMAN MONTOYA: And as amended, yes.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Subject to final review and approval.

VICE CHAIRMAN MONTOYA: Sounds like a good motion.

COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: Second.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: All in favor?
ALL MEMBERS: Aye.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: The ayes have it.
[Vote 7-0. Motion passes.]
What's your timeframe for getting that?
MR. BACA: Timeframe, we will -- I probably call Donald Griego, my counterpart. That's
(inaudible) division tomorrow morning.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Okay.

MR. BACA: If not this evening to let him know that we're going to be forwarding changes to the lease based on your direction --

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Okay.
MR. BACA: -- for their review. Hopefully we can have something next week back from them and then we can get it to you for review and approval.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: I'll be around.
MR. BACA: Perfect.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: And I think with that I'm going to call for a motion to recess for lunch. I'm not going to be a tough guy and bowl this one through on the remainder of the agenda.

So can I get a motion to recess?
VICE CHAIRMAN MONTOYA: Mr. Chairman, I move to recess for lunch.

COMMISSIONER RAMOS: Second.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: All in favor?
ALL MEMBERS: Aye.
[Vote 7-0. Motion passes.]
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: All right. We'll be back here at 1:00 o'clock promptly to finish this off. Thank you.
[Lunch recess.]
All right. Agenda item number 15, Ibex

1 license applicant numbers for special drawings.
\[
\perp \perp c e n s e \text { appıicant numoers } 10 r \text { special arawings. }
\] MR. BACA: Chairman, Commissioners, I'm here this afternoon to present to you proposed changes to the hunting and fishing application rule 19.31.3 as requested by the state game commission the last time we met in regards to the Ibex application numbers or the number of applicants for Ibex special drawings. Currently it's one applicant per application for Ibex.

What we're proposing to you today is to allow for us to amend this rule, to change it from one application per -- one applicant per application for Ibex to add it to two applicants per application, similar to what we do for turkey and oryx for the turkey special draws and the oryx draws.

With that I will answer any questions.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Any questions?
COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: Yeah, Cal, I just want to thank you. To me this is common sense. You know, we can deal with oryx and we can deal with turkey. And it just makes it real easy. My sons want to put together with their friends. And it's not just about me and my family, but it just is common sense. I just want to thank you.

MR. BACA: And, Commissioners, just for your information as well, since we put this out on the website we have had one public comment in regards to this that was in favor of this. So I foresee that once we get it out after this meeting we'll hopefully get a few more people to comment on it.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Anyone else?
Okay. Agenda item number 16, special drawing protocol to determine license allocation. Rhonda?

MS. HOLDERMAN: Okay. Chairman and Commissioners, today I'm here to discuss the special drawing protocol for how we allocate licenses.

What do I do here?
UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yeah, just push the button.

MS. HOLDERMAN: Okay. Statute establishes how the draw is conducted. It provides some guidance on that stating that 10 percent shall be allocated to residents and non residents using New Mexico outfitters, 6 percent allocated to non residents and 84 to residents. We will fulfill the algorithm because it's mathematical. There is rounding issues. So we will fulfill -- thank you,

1 Dan -- to 84 percent, a maximum of 84 percent for 2 the resident pool. This means that we will almost 3 always round up for that. So we will always achieve 484 percent.

And then the two remaining pools, 10 percent and 6 percent, we will fulfill per subsection D, which is what states that if there is a five-tenths or greater we will round up. If there is less than five-tenths we will round down.

Now when we do this we may end up with one extra license that needs to be allocated per hunt code. We will never end up with more than one per hunt code. But if we do we are proposing some language in the rule that will allow us to fill to an extra one maximum licenses available for that hunt code.

Thank you. Our proposal is to accommodate the fractional remainder adjustment. We propose that 19.31.3(a) of NMAC be revised such that the number of licenses per hunt code may be adjusted by the director by no more than one license per hunt code to meet the statutory obligation. And then there are some examples of licenses to draw. Obviously there's a lot of different scenarios there. But those are ones that we would round up.

1 4, 12, and 16 all show one extra -- or I guess 12

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: So this is just a discussion item today, right? Ultimately it turns into an action item down the road.

MS. HOLDERMAN: Yes, this is just a discussion.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: So for any of the general public listening if you have a different proposal for us to consider get to the department today, tomorrow, as soon as possible so everyone who wants to be heard on this can be heard on it and we can factor in any different or tweaking to whatever is going to finally be suggested. This is, in my opinion, very complicated and it would be almost impossible to amend things on the fly.

So if the general public is interested in, you know, whatever algorithm ultimately comes out of this please get to the department early, make

1 yourself heard so everybody can sit down and run the 2 numbers because \(I\) can see where an action comes on this final rule. People's eyes are going to glaze over if we try and do things on the fly at a public meeting. So I think a lot of the spade work has to be done before we ever set any -- or set foot in a meeting for final action on a rule like this.

MS. HOLDERMAN: Any questions?
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Is there any public comment?

MR. GAY: Thank you. Joel Gay with the New Mexico Wildlife Federation. And at the last meeting we were among those who urged the department to revise the distraught protocol in order to adhere to at least that part of the law that said there shall be a minimum of 84 percent. And so thank you to the department for jumping right on this and doing that exact same thing.

This seems so make a lot of sense to us. The only -- there is one additional comment I'd like to put in for a guy who contacted us who was not able to make today's meeting. And his suggestion was that in these cases where one extra license is added that that doesn't then change the overall percentage of licenses. So for instance if you add,

1 you know, one additional license in this example of 16, there's one additional license goes to non residents \(I\) think or whatever it was, that it doesn't change -- it doesn't drop the resident percentage below 84 percent.

So it's easy enough to make the -- to do the algorithm before you allocate the licenses. Just make sure that you run it again afterwards and make sure it still works. That was his comment. But for the Wildlife Federation, once again, thanks to the department for responding to this issue.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: So subject to -- before you sneak away. I'm not going to hold you to it, but at least the proposal that's on the table today, is it sufficient from the Federation's --

MR. GAY: Absolutely. Yeah. Yeah, that's -- yeah, it looks very good to us.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Okay. Any other public comment? Okay. Well, we'll see you -- we look to see the final rule on this one. And thank you for making this comprehensible. The last time we did it my head was spinning around. So thank you.

Agenda item number 71, prospective initiatives for the 2015 legislative session. Dan Brooks.

MR. BROOKS: All right. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Commissioners.

Here is our proposal. It's fairly
ambitious. It is going to be a 60-day session coming up, so we've got several things on here and I'll talk a little bit more in detail about each one of them. The penalty assessments we've ran before. We've also been working with our conservation officers and some of the other staff for hard to fill positions. And then the commission may recall that there's a whole lot of different veteran license discounts out there and we're looking to consolidate that because we think it would be easier and we could still give some pretty good discounts.

And then we'd like to seek commission authority for tilapia. Talk a little bit more about that. And you will hear in two agenda items about budgeting capital outlay. But that -- I did want to let you all know that's going to be on our requests too because that's just part of the session, and then a volunteer program.

So let me just jump right in here. The last two years we've actually been trying to seek stiffer penalties at least for those trophy poachings where they cut off the head of the elk and

1 the deer. That's pretty rampid in some parts of the 2 state during certain times of the year. And so we're still seeking that authority. And they have pretty broad support. Same with our penalty assessments.

There's a whole lot of minor infractions that the -- they're a violation in commission rule, and we want to make sure that we offer much like a traffic citation. If you don't have a habitat stamp, things like that. Right now it's a mandatory appearance in court except for fishing without a license and small game. And then one of the things the obstacle during this last legislative session, there was some hang up over the misdemeanor language.

We were actually trying to clarify that our wildlife violations were misdemeanors. There's been some issue in the court if they're misdemeanor versus petty misdemeanor because of the way the sentencing, the punishment is. But we're looking to remove that. That became a real obstacle for us in the last session. So, you know, this be our third one. We think there's still merit because in the end we want to protect those deer and elk especially when they're in rut or on wintering grounds from
being taken and just wasted.
So this one we think we've still got the support and traction and we'd like to have one more run at it. And so we'll be seeking that from you all.

The veteran's license discounts, the consolidation here, there's -- and I didn't bring a ribs. If you look in the ribs there's a whole bunch of variety of discounts that veteran can get. You get this much off for this thing. You can get this much for another thing. Well, what we're proposing is that we just give veterans 50 percent license reduction on all licenses. We think that that would be a good thing. It isn't really about money for us. It's more about consolidating that. And we'd also like to recognize the contributions that veteran have made.

And they have been recognized in the statutes already. So that's one of the things we don't want to get away from the free 100 percent disabled license that actually they're entitled to right now which allows for free fishing, small game and deer. And then of course there's also this military rehabilitation fishing program now. If you're in a program like down in Fort Bliss. It's

1 pretty popular to be in a program and you can go 2 hunting -- or, excuse me, fishing on the Rio 2 hunting -- or, excuse me,
3 Penasco, things like that. We've met with the Department of Veteran Services. Preliminarily they support this idea quite a bit. They haven't seen it of course. We don't have anything in writing now, but they like the idea so I think they're going to be real supportive. And for us it's just very -- it's a simplification. It's simpler for us. It's simpler for the public to understand that, hey, if I'm a veteran or I'm currently -- and I should add currently serving then you get this 50 percent reduction. We think it'll be good and it won't harm the department at all budgetarily anyways. Moving on, this one is a little more complicated. But I'm going to hit the high points on this. We've really been working behind the scenes with our conservation officers on recruitment and retention. You know, I looked at the statistics. It's probably been a year or two ago. But when I start looking at the people we hire and then who is no longer with the agency, I took about a 10-year snapshot. And about 40 percent of those people are no longer with the agency. And, you

1 know, that concerns us because we spend a lot of 2 time and money getting a person to be a self 3 functioning responsible conservation officer out in 4 the field. You know, by the time we send them to 5 the academy, we get them a truck, you know, we get 6 them all their law enforcement equipment, we get 7 them all their training, we've got over 80 grand in 8 them. and year six where we'd like to get them close to being maxed out.

Now, when I say that, that will actually take a lot of work behind the scenes. So although I'm telling you this here today recognize that

1 there's a lot of work behind the scenes that must 2 happen to make an idea like this work. We've got to get, of course, the executive support. Then we've got to also work through the legislative finance committee when that all happens. And we've also got to work with the sister agency, our state personnel office.

And so that's the work in front of us, but we think it would be worth it because one of the things we'd like to do is we'd like to keep those conservation officers working, working in the field. That's what they want to do. That's what we want them to do. And of course I think when we start looking at pay overall, you know, we've fallen a little behind, and we'd sure like to become at least one of the best paid agencies there is in the West. And this plan would get us there, I believe. It would get us a lot more competition.

And, you know, while I'm talking about that, I guess just a plug for the Game and Fish employees. You know, they work real hard. They've got lots of stuff on their plate. And one of the things that we want to do is we want to bring the most qualified people to work for us because they serve the citizens of the state. You know, whether

1 you're a biologist or an officer or a hatchery 2 employee or working at the farms, you know, you're providing a service. You're growing wildlife habitat. The officers are protecting the resource.

And we want to get the best and the brightest out there. And how we're going to do that, \(I\) think, is we're going to attract them with a decent living wage. And they're also going to know what the pay plan is and what they can expect later. So if you want to buy a car in a year or two or if you want to have a kid in a year or two it will be -- you'll understand where you're heading in your career. So we think this makes a lot of sense for us.

So to segue into that the hatchery and the wildlife management area employees and the biologists are another area that we believe that we need to also be a little more progressive in pay. And when we start looking at the hatchery series and the wildlife management area employees right now they're actually categorized as farm and ranch workers. But they really do more than that. And we would like to pursue a new series where we have wildlife technicians because that's really what they are. They're actually out there growing habitat.

1 They're producing food for wildlife or they're 2 rearing fish. So they're actually doing wildlife 3 habitat and conservation work. And we believe that 4 a little more recognition and a little better pay 5 would help them stay in that career field as well 6 because it's an integral part of what we do.

You know, those hatcheries, you know, they're growing, you know, hundreds of thousands of fish. They're in charge of a multi-million dollar facility depending on where you're at. And when you look at the pay, as you start to move up in the hatchery ranks, it just doesn't seem to make sense where we should be able to pay just a little more for the level of responsibility and the job they're doing for the citizens. And so that's really where we're going.

Now, we don't -- I don't have a matrix for you right now because we're still in the process of working out some of this and the figures. And so we'll have to -- this will be somewhat fluid because recognize, as \(I\) mentioned before, we still got to meet with the state personnel office. We'll eventually have to meet with LFC. And of course our next stop really is the executive as well to make sure they're all right with these ideas as well.

1 But that's kind of the general premise in a
2 nutshell. We think it's worthy. We have the budget
3 to pay a higher salary. And so we're willing to
4 pursue that because we think that's going to just
5 help position us for the future and bring us good 6 employees and better services.

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Just real quick, I don't know if as commissioners you may or may not be thinking of tilapia. Unfortunately \(I\) get it every now and then, it seems like about once a month. We have people that are seeking to have some kind of agriculture product involving tilapia. And so I think in the end when I start looking at this. One of the drawbacks that we have right now -- and we've got a lot of game fish that are protected. And if you really look at some of our fish they're not native, whether it's rainbows and even the catfish we order. They're coming out of Arkansas and stuff like that.

But we have this demand, and it's fun to go out and fish. Well, there's this opposite thing that's happening now with tilapia. Tilapia, when you look at them, it's -- last time I looked it was like the number two fish that's being bought in stores overall. People like tilapia. It's moving ahead of things like salmon and stuff like that.

1 And it's real popular. It grows really fast.
2 People think it's very tasty. Well, what we did
3 here at the department is can I grow tilapia. I 4 want a permit for tilapia.

And right now we have them on the importation. They're a category number four which means only for scientific research or you have to be a qualified expert. You have to have some education and training. But the reality is there's people out there that want to produce these aquaphonics. They want to have where they're growing plants and at the same time they're growing the fish. They're using the fish's waste to fertilize the plants. And then they have this kind of cycle going and it's a market now.

And of course when I looked up the market I was really surprised. You know, just in 2010 you got, you know, over \(\$ 750\) million worth of U.S. sales and that's because it's become really popular. Well, I guess what I would like to do is position us, the department and the commission, to at least be in control of -- and have full authority over tilapia. Because if the commission had full authority then the commission could control the possession. And that means whether you grew them or

1 you didn't grow them there could be prohibitions. 2 But it could also be fully enforced then by conservation officers. Because one of the issues with tilapia that in talking with our fisheries folks is, you know, we don't really want them out in our public waterways.

But there's a lot of things we don't want out there, and that's the same with aquatic invasive species. But the reality is, you know, some of these fronts may come to us sooner or later. So I believe at least positioning the commission with the right authority to make them protected would allow us then to entertain if we want to permit them or not and in what capacity, whether it's in a totally enclosed aquarium system. Then that would be fine. That would be the commission's prerogative.

So that's just my plug for kind of positioning us for the future when it comes to this particular species because it's coming and it's coming on hard right now.

As mentioned the budgets and capital outlay will be on agenda item 19, so you'll hear that pretty quick.

Our last initiative is about volunteers.
Right now we actually utilize a variety of

1 volunteers. There's some statutory allowance for 2 hunter education instructors and things like that. But we're using volunteers more and more as we get into more public education. We've got the expo going now. And we utilize a whole bunch of different people from our hunter ed instructors but there's also other volunteers as well.

And so when we look at those programs and we look at growing those programs, because we really want to do more outreach because the more outreach we do the more public we reach and then the more support we get for the agency and for the commission and just for wildlife in general. And what we'd like to do, and Anthony Chavez brought this up to me, our INE chief, is there's a state park statute that actually allows them to utilize volunteers. And it's a lot different than the hunter ed statute than we got.

But it allows them to basically use volunteers and to get them in a work agreement. And they actually get to receive per diem and they get to actually drive state vehicles and operate state equipment. That's really important because especially as we start talking about some of the expansions. If we're going to expand our shooting

1 range program and especially shooting ranges we're 2 going to need volunteers out there managing them.

And the state parks does it. And we think that's a good idea. And of course there's some tort claim protection as well. And then lastly, as we utilize volunteers, the commission probably has heard this and remembers those are -- those are a match for us when it comes to federal grants because we can use that in-kind match and so that helps us bring in the federal money. And we're using their labor as the match.

So that makes a lot of sense to us so we would really like to pursue that as well. We think that's worthwhile as we grow. So that's really the ambitious legislative proposal that we have in front of you. Make no mistake, that will take a lot of work even starting now. And that's why we've come here today, especially when it comes to the salary increases for the employees because there's going to be a lot of steps along the way.

So just kind of a heads up on what's next. If the commission approves this then obviously we've got to vet this through the executive branch as well. We also have to start working on some draft language. And then of course we also have to seek sponsors. So just real quickly you can see here. Here's where we're headed. In December we'd like to be positioned to prefile some of that legislation. And so we're ready to start tackling that.

And so with that I guess I would turn it over to you all and stand for any questions.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Does the volunteer program require a legislative change or can it be done by rule?

MR. BROOKS: No. That particular volunteer
program that we're seeking is a statutory -- it would actually be a statutory addition to chapter 17 is what we're seeking. Right now there's some prohibitions out there that are by rule that don't allow volunteers to operate vehicles and equipment.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Our rules?
MR. BROOKS: No, not our rules. They're actually transportation services division rules. CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Okay. MR. BROOKS: But they oversee the state
fleet. So the statute would trump the rule, and we know that because it does for state parks.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: All right. And then tilapia, is that -- would that require a legislation or is that a rule?

MR. BROOKS: No. That would require legislation. Under 17.2.3, protected species are listed so that would have to be added as a statute.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Okay.
MR. BROOKS: Which would then give the commission full authority for that species to determine how to manage it or prohibit it.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: And what I'd ask when
you get a final proposal to us is I'd like a separate motion on each proposal rather than putting them all in one legislative package.

MR. BROOKS: Sure.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Any questions, comments?
VICE CHAIRMAN MONTOYA: Dan, I got -- I
feel good about everything you said with one exception. I think the pay raises and the officers and all that -- and all the employees deserve a heck of retention and all that considered. My only concern is tilapia. I wonder if we're not stepping out in the Department of Agriculture's business.

1 And I'm not really convinced that that's our bag, 2 but you hit on it a little bit. So I have a concern.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: That's why I want you to break them out so if there is a problem we can consider each one on their own merits.

MR. BROOKS: Sure.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Yes, sir?
COMMISSIONER ARVAS: Dan, would you go over that veteran's exemption or that 50 percent off of the licenses?

MR. BROOKS: Right. Let me just get there.
COMMISSIONER ARVAS: Is that all -- all the licenses?

MR. BROOKS: Let me find that here. No, here. Yes, we are proposing all licenses. So whether it was an oryx license, Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Arvas, or it was a deer license or a fishing license.

COMMISSIONER ARVAS: So how do you plan to enforce that?

MR. BROOKS: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Arvas, actually we think it will be easier because I've met with the Department of Veteran's Services. And as we've talked they actually have a definition

1 of what a veteran is and so there's pretty easy ways 2 to tell. Because when you're on active duty you have this CAD card. It's a C-A-D card, and you can present that really easy. And then they also -when they're discharged they have this DD 214 form.

So I think it actually will be pretty easy to see if a person is entitled to that license. COMMISSIONER ARVAS: So they're going to have to use that form when they've applied for a license then?

MR. BROOKS: Yeah, we haven't worked out the details of that yet. But I would think there would be some way to either submit that number or something online.

COMMISSIONER ARVAS: The reason I asked, I've noticed in surrounding states they have Afghanistan veterans or rocky veteran but they don't go back to World War I.

MR. BROOKS: Yes. And just for clarify we're not proposing any stop in there. We're just active -- we're saying if you were a veteran, you served your country or you were actively in the military, you're entitled to this discount. We're actually trying to make it simple now. We do have some of that. We have some of that on the books and

1 it makes it very complicated when you start dealing with people who want to apply, can I apply for the oryx hunt? Am I the right person. And it just is extremely complicated on some of those things.

COMMISSIONER ARVAS: Okay, thank you. COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Mr. Chairman? CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Robert. COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Dan, back to the pay raises, just clarify for us if you would that you're increasing them. Is that going to put our officers kind of on the same level as a sheriff's deputy? Because I know we lose a lot of our officers to sheriff's departments or municipalities. Is that going to put us back in that level? MR. BROOKS: Yes. Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Espinoza, I believe it will. What we're pursuing right now is a pretty aggressive pay schedule. So we're looking at starting the officers at around 17 when they're hired, bringing them to 19.51, which is actually just a smidg e higher than state police, I think, at the first year. At the end of the range, though, state police has a little wider paid band and so our officers don't have the ability to quite achieve that. But, yes, I believe it will add parity to that. And I guess in the end
those people that we have, they really got into this job because they love being outdoors and they want to be an officer with the Game and Fish.

So I believe that type of pay incentive that we're offering will most likely be competitive and encourage them to stay.

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Good. Thank you.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Yes, Commissioner
Ricklefs?
COMMISSIONER RICKLEFS: I do have difficulties with tilapia and stepping on Department of Agriculture. But I do understand the need for the department to regulate introduction into the wild for sure. Just maybe a question, the department regulates movement of elk, domestic elk, that's correct?

MR. BROOKS: Yes, Mr. Chairman. Yes.
COMMISSIONER RICKLEFS: Within the state and the importation? And even if the domestic elk is used as a commercial food source the department has regulatory authority over movement of those elk; is that correct, Dan?

MR. BROOKS: That's correct, Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Ricklefs.

COMMISSIONER RICKLEFS: Okay, thank you.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Anything further?
Garrett? Nothing?
MR. VENEKLASEN: (Inaudible).
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Okay. Watch out for those tilapia loins. I've heard that phrase before, but yeah. Okay.

MR. BROOKS: I guess, Mr. Chairman, if I might. So our -- we were seeking your approval to move forward. And if I heard you all, I've got most of your support other than for tilapia. So I was wondering, we would just like to keep moving on this if we could.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: I don't think we'll make it an action -- I don't think we'll take action on it, but I'm not going to stop you from, you know, plowing ahead. I mean, I think your instincts are good on tilapia but, you know, we may ultimately back off on it.

MR. BROOKS: Okay, very good. Sure.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: But certainly on pay raises and everything else you suggested I think they're great ideas, so I'd say full steam ahead. MR. BROOKS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Thank you.
Okay. We are coming up on the end here
almost. Agenda item number 18, final recommendation on fees for special drawings.

Rhonda?
MS. HOLDERMAN: Okay. So this is reviewing the fees for special hunts applications. You all have the authority to charge and collect reasonable fees provided that they do not exceed administrative costs. We have reviewed the last three years' worth of administrative costs and are now making a final recommendation regarding the -- there we go. Yeah, got it -- regarding the recommendation of those fees.

And so here we go. We are actually recommending that the New Mexico resident fee be \(\$ 7\), and that is down from 8. And the non resident application fee be 13, down from 20. And then there's a breakdown of the fixed costs and the merchant services. That takes us to the -- that takes us to the -- down here, the average costs that we rounded. And here's a breakdown of all of those administrative costs we were talking about.

COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: Question.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Yes, sir?
COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: So, Rhonda, if we're going down 7 to 13, are we going to be in two years
saying, oh, boy, we need to go back up to 8 and 20?
MS. HOLDERMAN: Well, you know, in two or three years we'll review what we are spending and then we'll go from there. So every three years is when we evaluate and average what we're doing. This is probably most likely impacted by really having no more paper over the last three years and so we're able to do this. We do have some costs in here for potential printing. You know, if we go back to mailing tags that will impact us. And so those things are all things that we will take into consideration and have to make adjustments for. But if we move along as we are now then we should be in pretty good shape.

COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: Thank you. And that was going to be my next question, is this related to going paperless. Which does this relate to going paperless, being able to give our hunters and fishermen, fisher women, everybody where it doesn't cost as much.

MS. HOLDERMAN: Right. Yeah, Chairman and Commissioner Salopek, yes, this does relate to going paperless and it actually reduces the cost somewhat, so --

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Chairman, real
quick?
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Yeah.
COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Rhonda, is this also a result of having more applicants apply?

MS. HOLDERMAN: Chairman and Commissioner
Espinoza, this year we had more applicants apply.
The previous two years there were fewer.
COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: So it kind of balanced out?

MS. HOLDERMAN: Right. It did balance out. It's an average. It's an average of the last three years.

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Thank you.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: I'm surprised everyone is not super excited that the fees are going down. I mean, quite frankly this happens so rarely in anything that this is a pleasant surprise. So when you put your head on the pillow at night you're cool with these numbers that, you know, we're not going to end up with a problem?

MS. HOLDERMAN: Chairman, yes, I am.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Okay.
MS. HOLDERMAN: I am confident that these are good numbers. And, you know --

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Okay.

MS. HOLDERMAN: -- we'll reevaluate after three years and go from there.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Are we able to
reevaluate sooner if we had to?
MS. HOLDERMAN: Uh-huh.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Okay.
MS. HOLDERMAN: Chairman, yes.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: I can live with that then.

And any further comments or discussion?
Joel?
MR. GAY: Thank you. Joel Gay, New Mexico Wildlife Federation. I guess the one question comes up, why are resident fees getting cut \(\$ 1\) and non residents \(\$ 13\). I know that we're trying to get to reach a certain dollar figure here, so it would seem like you could do it by reducing residents, say, \$2 and non residents to -- you know, instead of cutting them \(\$ 7\) cut them -- I don't know. Anyhow, it seems like residents are taking the -- you know, we -- you know, you're absolutely right, Chairman Kienzle, you know, any fee reduction is great but this -- you know, our members are going to wonder why we're getting \$1 off and they're getting -- non residents are getting \$7 off.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Director?
DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Gay, the reason for that is because when we pay our merchant services fees it's based on a percentage of what's being charged on the credit card. So non residents have a much higher average merchant fee that we pay out. We pay about, I would say, a little over 800 -- or, excuse me, \(\$ 650,000\) in merchant fees. A majority of that is being associated with non residents. And so when we go in and look at the percentage, 25 to 75 of revenue being gained by residents versus non residents by the department then you have to go in and factor in the percentage of the licenses that are actually being issued and the revenue being retained by residents versus non residents.

And you come out with the fact that we're giving a majority of that larger fee, license fees back to non residents and so it goes into the merchant services part of it. So that's why. There's -- it has to do with the amount of money we receive from the residents and the non residents and that tying to the merchant fees and then what we give back. Because we actually get a refund on those merchant service fees.

That's why you see a net there of 240,000 . We pay over 600,000 in merchant fees but then we get money back from the bank, and it's all dependent on the revenue received based on residents versus non residents. And I'm happy to sit down with you. It's a fairly complicated formula.

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: That's pretty complicated. That's -- okay, I just --

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: There's an algorithm that goes with that.

DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: That's how that works. COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Thanks. We'll probably pursue this further. DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: You bet. COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: But, yeah, that would be a question that we would have is this split. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Thank you. Any further public comment? And this is an action item, I believe, right? DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: Yes. CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Can I get -VICE CHAIRMAN MONTOYA: Mr. Chairman. CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: I'm sorry. Can I get a motion on this one?

VICE CHAIRMAN MONTOYA: Sure.
Mr. Chairman, I'd move to approve the department's recommendations for the special hunt application fee referred to as the certificate of application under 19.30.9 NMAC.

COMMISSIONER RAMOS: Second.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: All in favor?
ALL MEMBERS: Aye.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Ayes have it. Thank you.
[Vote 7-0. Motion passes.]
Agenda item number 19, fiscal year 2016 budget development. A man with a very strong first name, Paul Varela.

MR. VARELA: Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission. My name is Paul Varela. No relation to Representative Varela, by the way. That's the number one question I get asked.

I'm here today to present the FY-16 operating and capital requests to you. So jumping right in, I'd just like to start off by saying that the goal of the fiscal year 2016 budget will be to provide the most service -- the services in the most efficient manner possible.

The requested budget expansions for FY-16

1 will meet the needs of the department's proposal to 2 provide enhanced pay plans for certain department

1 it's basically all the law enforcement and operation enforcement people.

The next program, which is our biggest program that represents about 55 percent of the department budget is a conservation services program. The purpose of this program is to manage and conserve the state's public wildlife resources associated habitats and benefit of the wildlife for hunters, anglers, and other wildlife users. Actions include the procurement and aggressive management of wildlife habitat providing technical assistant services and consultation to both public and private landowners and other affected interests regarding wildlife management. So this is basically WMD, the fisheries division ecological environment planning and the information education division.

The third program in our department is the wildlife deprivation and uses abatement program. This is one of our smaller programs, but it's no less important. The purpose of the wildife deprivation program and nuisance abatement program is to provide complaint administration and intervention processes to private landowners, leaseholders, and other New Mexicans so that they may be relieved and precluded from property damage,

1 annoyances, or risks to public safety caused by protective wildlife.

And the last program is program support. The purpose of program support is to provide an adequate and flexible system of direction, oversight, accountability, and customer support to all divisions so that they can successfully attain planned outcomes for all department programs. So this includes administration, human resources, administrative services, and information services.

The next slide is a breakdown of our FY-15 operating budget. As you can see the majority of it lies in conservation services, which I said earlier which is about 55 percent of the overall budget.

The next slide breaks down each of the four programs and the total amount of dollars associated with each program for \(F Y-15\). If you'll notice, a majority of our costs are in personnel services and employee benefits, which is about 20.7 million. That is also about 55 percent of the budget. Other costs makes up about 35 percent of our budget, which is about 13.8 million.

The next slide shows the breakdown of our operating budget by fund. Most of our funding comes from the game protection fund, which is the sale of

1 licenses and other revenue. Each color represents a 2 different fund as you can see on the right-hand side, which are a lot smaller.

The next slide will be -- I think you'll be taking an action on this this afternoon, is the capital project budget. And keep in mind that capital budget is separate from our operating budget request. In \(F Y-16\), and \(I\) believe you have a spreadsheet in front of you which shows the breakdown of our requests for \(F Y-16\) to \(F Y-20\). So you'll be taking action on the top four items of that spreadsheet.

The first item in that spreadsheet is the dam safety compliance. The second is the design and construction of the northwest area office. The third is the wildlife fisheries repair and habitat restoration and management projects, which I believe Donald spoke to earlier.

And the last item on that list is the OHB and recreation parks. And as you can see, the next slide shows the amount of funding associated with each project. Our total request for \(F Y-16\) in capital is 13.2 million. The columns to the right indicate the funding for each capital project. There's about 4 million in federal funding total
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associated with these capital projects that we're

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requesting for \(\mathrm{FY}-16\).
    And with that \(I\) turn it over to you for any
questions?

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Commissioners? Give me a minute to puzzle over this.

VICE CHAIRMAN MONTOYA: Mr. Chairman?
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Yes, sir?
VICE CHAIRMAN MONTOYA: We got \(\$ 2\) million that we're going to spend on dam compliance. Is that an annual thing that we go through? It seems like it is.

MR. VARELA: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Montoya, depending on the condition of the dams, we used to list the dams specifically. But we've gone to listing dam safety rules compliance as a general capital project. In case there is a situation where a dam is -- needs repair we have the funding available in our capital budget to make those repairs as necessary.

VICE CHAIRMAN MONTOYA: Are we kind of rotating these from time to time or do we just allocate \(\$ 2\) million a year to see what comes up? Or I don't understand where this need the coming from.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: If I might,

1 Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Montoya, there are 2 actually -- we work closely with the dam safety and a dam? Half a dozen of them? Six? Yeah, because I agree with Commissioner Montoya. It seems like

1 every year I'm giving away a bundle of money on a dam.

I have a question about the northwest office and then an office in Roswell or Las Cruces. Any thought given to renting space versus buying and constructing? I know it's an internal question that's asked but tell me what the current thinking is on that.

MR. VARELA: Yes. Mr. Chairman, the actual current thinking is in the long run we would be better off buying instead of renting. We've been renting and we're spending a lot of money and then we walk away and we don't own anything. We actually also, along those same lines, there's a couple other issues in the works that you might recall. We've been talking about disposing of property. And along those same lines is we believe that what's going to come up and available to us soon is a place in Las Cruces.

So right now I think our lease expires, I want to say, in 2016. It's pretty expensive. We think there will be an opportunity to trade with state parks, use part of that office, and then build onto it. So in the end I guess I think it's more responsible for us to pay for a building and then

1 we've paid for it and then after that all we have is maintenance costs.

So I think it's better to own because we get exactly what we want and then it's owned by the State Game Commission and then we'll just have maintenance costs after that. Because in the long run we're going to be in these places for a long, long time.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: And thank you. And refresh my memory on these capital plans. Do we have to get them blessed by anyone other than us? Does the executive have to --

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Mr. Chairman, yes, we have to get them approved by the Department of Finance and also by the capital outlay committee to the (inaudible) finance.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: All right. How did we do on our last request? I know we had some similar items on there last year.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Yes.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: How did we do on those?
Did we get everything through?
MR. VARELA: Mr. Chairman, we did really
good. They approved everything. They did caution us on how many projects we got. And so we've been
talking, Director Sandoval and RJ and I about getting project managers for all of our projects just because we have quite a few on the (inaudible).

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: They were concerned we bit off more than we could chew? And so when they want project managers, is that a third party that we hire or is that an internal position?

MR. VARELA: Yeah, Mr. Chairman, that would be a third party. And that's not them. That's us saying we can probably get better at completing these faster and stay on schedule.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Yeah, because, you know, what does Game and Fish know about the construction? So we might be better off finding somebody who is better suited to do that.

So this is a discussion item. Do you need any vote from us?

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: I had one question real quick, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: I don't think we need a vote on this today.

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Paul, if I may, on your 4 million for wildlife and fishery, is that just to mirror projected around the state that have somewhat been identified but you haven't been able

1 to get them on the books? 23 happens where we're not able to go out and do a

MR. VARELA: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Espinoza, yes, as Dan stated earlier this is also more of a broad topic but it includes several
fisheries projects and repair and habitat restoration projects that Donald had spoken to earlier. And also I believe Mike Sloane could also speak to you. They're a lot more specific. And I could tell you what they are. I could provide a list. I just don't know them off the top of my head.

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: If you would e-mail me a list that would be great. But this is just so that we don't have to keep going back to -- and ask for a budget increase every time we want to do a project. This --

DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: Mr. Chairman, if I may, on that part the reason why we kept it at that higher 50,000 foot view is if we go in and put specific language in for habitat projects in certain areas and we identify that and say if a catastrophic fire rolls through that area or something else habitat project that we had identified, we can no longer shift the ability to go spend that money

1 somewhere else because this is put into statute.
    And so if we say we want to go work on Luera Peak and we don't have that opportunity then this funding opportunity for us to take advantage goes away.

So we wanted to have that flexibility to be able to say if a fire goes through or there's a flood or there's something that prevents us from doing that habitat project in one particular area we can move and go elsewhere in places that we have already identified.

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: It gives us more flexibility then?

DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: Yes.
COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Okay. Thank you.
COMMISSIONER RAMOS: Mr. Chairman?
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Yes, sir.
COMMISSIONER RAMOS: I had a question back with Roswell and Las Cruces. And being familiar with Las Cruces a little bit more there, isn't that lease coming up here pretty quick? And also have we found some possible other sites for purchase or just reconstruction of -- you know, of new building. And if so, what are also the -- I mean I think we've already outgrown the building we're in right now. And I would like to really see some nice educational

1 facilities with the high traffic that's going 2 through these offices as well with all the different groups and community and whatnot.

MR. VARELA: Yes, Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Ramos, that's our feeling as well. We actually -- as we've advanced and licenses are now being sold online, we're actually looking at our offices as being more of a destination for education and things like that. So that's exactly what our thoughts are as well. My recollection is the Las Cruces office may be up in 2016. I don't know if I'm quite right. I know I'm close.

So it is coming up. But like I mentioned, we're already in discussions with Energy Minerals and Natural Resources about Pecos and some other stuff. And some of the properties that they're offering are down there in Las Cruces, which is their administrative building, which is there off the road that's, I can't remember what it's called, Mesilla, Mesilla-something State Park, Bosque State Park, I think it is.

And so we could actually take that over. There's a building there we would have to expand. But that, our thinking, is right in line with yours. We'd like to make it a destination for education and
outdoor fun.
COMMISSIONER RAMOS: Good. Thank you?
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Any public comment? Any more commissioner comment or questions?

COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: You want a motion?
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: I think we need a motion on this one.

COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: I move to approve the \(F Y-16 / F Y-20\) capital plan as presented by the department.

COMMISSIONER RAMOS: Second.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: All in favor?
ALL MEMBERS: Aye.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Thank you.
[Vote 7-0. Motion passes.]
On that last item, on these dams, I know I asked this question last year. Any way we can get rid of these things? No one has ever told me I can, but I'm going to keep asking.

COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: Dynamite.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Is there any way to get rid of them?

MR. VARELA: Mr. Chairman, Commissioners, yeah, that's a fascinating thing. When the dam safety bureau of the state engineer's office changed

1 its rules it put significantly higher restrictions 2 and requirements around maintenance, et cetera. A 3 variety of our dams got classified as high hazard, 4 et cetera. So that kicked in all of this expense.

There have been discussions with various directors over the last few years since this has happened about how much game protection fund money we're pouring into this dam safety requirement work. There were discussions more tongue and cheek than not about drain, breach and drain. At the end of the day the commission always has the purview to consider making some of these dams available for disposal sale, transfer.

In our day and age most folks that now have to deal with dam safety requirements probably aren't interested in owning any of our dams or any other dams for that matter. So it's a difficult thing. We've also had discussions over the last several years about the potential of the Department of Game and Fish submitting application to the water trust board. We sit -- Lex sits on the water trust board. The water trust board typically has somewhere between 25 and \(\$ 35\) million a year to allocate to various approved, legislatively approved water projects. One of those is dam safety compliance,
flood control, et cetera, et cetera.
However with the economy being as it is for the last few years we felt a bit uncomfortable seeking those funding opportunities. Should the economy get significantly better I think in the future the department probably ought to consider submitting an application to the water trust board. But we haven't done that.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: So give me an example of one of these dams, dams up what river or what body of water. I mean --

MR. VARELA: The one that's been the most expensive over time, I think Lex can help me out here, is Lake Roberts. We've worked on Lake Roberts over the course of many different careers. But most recently we had to go in and deal with Lake Roberts. The spillway had to be reengineered. That resulted in big gaps in the cement at the bottom of it that we had to address in the increase and how much money we spent. We've got an issue with the drainpipe now.

My sense is Lake Roberts, we've probably spent upwards of \(\$ 6\) million, more than that.

DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: Mr. Chairman, it's actually 7 million at this point?

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Is there -- dismantle is the wrong word, but is there any way to dismantle these and be done with them or are they permanent there forever?

MR. VARELA: Well, as I said I think that we have entertained the discussion. I said tongue and cheek about potentially breach and drain. Local communities, of course, have a great affinity to those small little dams. There's -- you know, and there's some significant fishing opportunity that occurs and wildlife value from those dams being in place. But should the commission direct us we can go and evaluate the dams that are in front of us as to whether or not --

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: How much -- how much per fish am I spending?

MR. VARELA: It's fairly expensive at Lake Roberts.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: It's expensive fish. MR. VARELA: \$1 million per fish. They're seven of them.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Why don't you pick -why don't you pick one of these and let's put it on an agenda sometime between now and the end of the year just -- because \(I\) would like to see what it

1 would take decommission, whatever the phrase is 2 because I'm curious about it. It keeps coming up pellet guns.

We feel that with the rising costs and limited availability of 22 caliber rim fire ammunition allowing the use of pellet guns will provide more hunting opportunity for grouse and squirrels especially allowing more youth to participate in the hunting of small game.

We also got Eurasian collared dove, which is an exotic species. It's increasing in New Mexico and is competing the native species such as morning dove and white wing dove. Department is proposing amending two commission rules to address these concerns, the first of which would be removing Eurasian collared dove from our migratory game bird rule. It is not recognized as a migratory game bird on the federal list, so we can just remove it out of that section.

And the second would be adding Eurasian collared dove to the Upland game rule. The season would be open year round with no bag limit or possession limits. We would continue to have to have an identifiable wing that would remain with the bird until it got to a residence or processing, and that's really for law enforcement purposes and the protection of those other species to ensure that they're not being taken.

There would be one issue on our wildlife management areas. Those pellets would have to be non-toxic but everywhere else they could use the lead pellets. So if you can afford Tungsten pellets.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: They make them in plastic too.

MR. GRIEGO: So we have under 31.5 in the Upland game, we would define pellet gun shall mean a handgun or rifle that propels a single 177 caliber or larger pellet by means of compressed or other gases. As I was researching it, the reason I went with 177 or larger, there's 20 caliber, 22 caliber, 24 caliber, so it just made a little sense to simplify it that way.

Under manner and method for Upland game, again adding Eurasian collared dove to the list was squirrels and grouse. The sporting arms would be shotguns firing shot, rim firearms, muzzle loading firearms, bows and arrows, crossbows, and pellet guns.

These proposals have been posted on the department website. To date 14 public comments have been received. All have been supportive of pellet guns being allowed and maximizing the opportunity to

1 take Eurasian collared dove. We have had a few comments as far as wanting a minimum velocity on those pellet guns. The issue with that is our officers really don't have a way to measure it. So I think it would be easier just to keep it simple recognizing that the vast majority of pellet guns anymore are more than capable of effectively killing small game or collared dove.

COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: Question.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Yes, sir.
COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: You know, Bobby and Cal, I want to thank you for this and also for the dove because my granddaughter is six. We drive around the farm and we'll, you know, end up shooting at rocks but now it just antis it up what she can shoot at a live animal. Now I just believe it's going to make her a better hunter down the road. So I think it's great.

MR. GRIEGO: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Salopek, I agree. I could have showed you lots of pictures, I think, with kids and collared doves, but statute of limitations has not gone away yet.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: I'm in favor of this just as an aside. I don't have any questions or comments other than that. I think it's a great
idea.
Robert, do you have anything?
COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Yeah, I had one
quick question. We had -- you had talked about also with including the 17 HMR at one time. Is that -is that still on the table or just the pellet guns right now?

MR. GRIEGO: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Espinoza, I mean, yeah, we could add that. The HMR is a room fire, isn't it?

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: It is.
MR. GRIEGO: Yeah, so it would be under any of that rim fire.

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: I thought the current rule just said 22 rim fire or does it say rim fire? Because if it says rim fire the 17 would be allowed. Or 17 HMR just is hard to get off 22 -MR. GRIEGO: I was thinking for squirrels it is just rim fire.

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Right there.
MR. GRIEGO: Well, that's -- but I think under the rule it is just rim fire firearms, so your 17s would be.

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Oh, there you go.
MR. GRIEGO: 17 Remington would not because
it's a center fire.
COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Thank you for clarifying. And I'm full support of this as well.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Anybody else?
COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: So the 17 is
covered, is that what we decided?
COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: The HMR rim fire.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Any public comment on
this one? This is just a discussion item for today, but we'll take it up again in August. Any public comment?

All right. Thank you.
Somebody give me the magic language on -COMMISSIONER RAMOS: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Yes, sir?
COMMISSIONER RAMOS: I move to adjourn into executive session closed to the public pursuant to section 10-15-1 (H) (2) to discuss limited personnel matters of key department personnel, section 10-15-1 (H) (8) NMSA 1978 to does the acquisition of real property and pursuant to section \(10-15-1(H)(7)\) on matters subject to the attorney/client privilege pertaining to threatened or pending litigation in which the commission and/or department is or may become a participant.

COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Second.
DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: Roll call vote.
Chairman Kienzle?
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Yes.
DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: Vice Chair Montoya?
VICE CHAIRMAN MONTOYA: Yes.
DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: Commissioner Arvas?
COMMISSIONER ARVAS: Yes.
DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: Commissioner Ramos?
COMMISSIONER RAMOS: Yes.
DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: Commissioner Salopek? COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: Yes. DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: Commissioner Espinoza? COMMISSIONER ESPINOZA: Yes. DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: Commissioner Ricklefs? COMMISSIONER RICKLEFS: Yes. DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: We can now adjourn to --

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: I think we're good. DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: And unfortunately we don't have another room, so we're going to have to ask everybody to please exit and then -CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Do you want to just -DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: -- out in the lobby. CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: There's tables there
that appear to be --
[Executive session.]
All right. This commission has adjourned into executive session closed to the public. During the executive session the commission discussed only those matters specified in its motion to adjourn and it took no action as to any matter.

General public comment.
A few brave souls hung on until the end.
Okay. Let's see, Joel and Garrett, do you both have something to say or do you want to --

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Just Joel.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Just Joel, okay.
MR. GAY: Thank you. Joel Gay, New Mexico Wildlife Federation.

Actually two issues. We held a sportsmen summit last weekend in Socorro and there was quite a bit discussion about the E-plus rule. And our organization, along with, I think, several others would like to encourage the commission to embark -to open up the E-plus rule and have a statewide discussion about possible changes in that rule and the whole E-plus program. And we submitted a letter to that effect to you a little earlier.

The second issue is something that I

1 brought up at the last meeting, which was about the sale of the -- what's commonly called the governor's tags, big game and (inaudible) fun tags. And every year Game and Fish donate a number of these licenses to organizations, sportsmen's organizations to raffle or auction off to raise funds for habitat and management. And we appreciate those programs and strongly support their continuation. What we don't support is the fact that the people who win those raffled or auctioned tags can then turn around and sell them at a profit. We're the only state in the west, I've checked with Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, all the way up to Alaska. We're the only state where governor's tags can be sold. If \(I\) get a big game tag. If I draw a vivadoll bull tag \(I\) can't turn around and sell it.

I think generally we all agree that big game tags should not be sold or hunting opportunities should not be sold. And so therefore we just think that New Mexico should join all the rest of the Western states and not allow the transfer of these raffled or auctioned tags.

There are -- you're going to bring up
several rules in the next three months where these -- that transfer is allowed. So for instance

1 in the elk rule, the deer rule, and the big horn 2 sheep rule there's a separate pair of raffle for 3 each one that says the -- or the winner -- excuse 4 me, the authorization may be transferred through 5 sale, barter, donation, or gift. We're just asking 6 that we either strike all of that or if the 7 commission chooses to allow a limited transfer such 8 as father, you know, to his daughter or to your 9 grandmother or whoever within the family. package 5 licenses. All of those are transferable. And then separately there's a ghouls package. Once again the tag is transferable. The big picture is, you know, we just don't think tags should be transferable and appreciate you doing something about it.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Thank you.
MR. GAY: Thanks.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Mr. Jensen.
MR. JENSEN: Which one?
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Oh, there's two of them. They're both Js too. Which one of you would prefer to go first, Jarrod or Josh? Your choice.

JARROD JENSEN: Can I hand you guys a report?

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Sure.
JARROD JENSEN: Okay. I hope there's enough copies for everybody.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: You are which one?
JARROD JENSEN: Jarrod Jensen.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Jarrod, okay.
JARROD JENSEN: Yes, sir.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Thank you.
JARROD JENSEN: I appreciate it.
My comments today -- well, I'll go ahead and let the handout be given to you before I start. I want to comment on our elk herd in the Sacramento Mountains and some developments that I've seen over the last few years by the data collected from the harvest reporting via the department's website. I've got a few numbers here that I would like to get

1 out and some suggestions, what I believe would be 2 better to serve the needs of the sportsmen as well

I appreciate the opportunity that we are given to comment during these meetings. And if you'll look at the handout so that I can move through this fairly quickly. There are some errors on behalf of the Game Department managing the elk herd. The reports that I looked through were from 2010 and 2012. And the department, in these reports, has continually allowed an overharvest of the sustainable mortality rate within our elk within GME 36 and 34. There are others, but for the time I've listed these two.

The bulls have been overharvested in the last three -- in those three years by 741 , the cows overharvested by 341 totalling 1,082 overharvested -- over sport harvested elk, not including road kills, poaching, incidental -- you know, animals that got away, things like that. So we are dramatically overharvesting in these two units, \(I\) feel.

These numbers reflect sport harvest on public and private land, and I think this is

1 inexcusable and needs to be reviewed. Reporting 2 harvest data is also failing of the department -- is 3 also a failing of the department and the percentages 4 show that.

Draw hunters, those that receive the draw licenses in the state, 91 percent of those hunters report annually. 71 percent of the private land -of the tags that go to private land, ranch only, are reported. And then the unit-wide ranch tags are designated under a private land harvest when those tags are typically -- those elk are typically harvested on public lands but they're designated in the private category, which they should not be. That's also an inexcusable thing that we need to look at.

During the season of 2013 and 2014 the department authorized a population reduction hunt for (inaudible) in both GMUs 36 and 34 . When the department elk biologist, Ms. Nicole Quintana, was questioned about the validity of these hunts she responded to me by saying: When our last survey was flown we saw that the herd had increased and there was a need to reduce numbers. She also stated there is a middle ground that we fill but do not know, hunt conservatively, that being the Mescalero Apache

Reservation.
Commissioners, how can it be that we have exceeded our sport harvest mortality rates and still have growth in elk populations as described? We are managing -- and why are we managing GMUs 36 and 34 based on feeling and not actual results?

I have since asked for the harvest results for these hunts, which occurred mostly if not wholly on public land. Response is that these results were linked to the 2013 private land harvest data. And I believe that for those deprivation hunts, which were on public land to be lumped into the private land harvest reporting is inexcusable. Those are public land elk.

The department is currently, through the proposal I've seen on the website, looking at license increases in both GMUs. And I think that is -- there's no grounds to permit that action.

Would you like me to keep going or would you like to through the -- I have suggestions here.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Why don't you just cut to the chase.

JARROD JENSEN: Okay. Basically no increase in the -- in the licenses available in these units. Unit-wide tags, private land and

1 public land harvest results should be separated out 2 and there should be a provision in the reporting where it's asked the hunter if that elk was harvested on private or public land.

I also believe that as sportsmen we cannot receive a license the following year if we don't harvest our reports. Landowners who are not ensuring that their tags are being reported on are continuing to receive the same amount of licenses each year. And I think that needs to be changed. If they don't ensure that their hunters report that and take a part in conservation I feel the ranchers should have those tags revoked and either put to the public draw or give it to another rancher and not hunt it altogether.

There are other issues within the unit-wise system, the E-plus system that there are lands that are three acres sometimes, five acres, 10 acres where we have problem elk. And those tags are given -- those areas are given a unit-wide tag which has gone and killed on public land typically and the problem elk is never actually taken care of. And the department, I believe, has a very good degradation system implementation. And if we would use it we can take care of the problem elk not our
sport harvest public elk.
And lastly, please cooperate with the Mescalero Reservation so that -- get the biologists talking to each other so that we know what's coming off the reservation and not just assume how the reservation is going to continue to fulfill our game management units.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: I think you're going to find we've tried to have that visited.

COMMISSIONER SALOPEK: More than once.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: And I don't think we're getting the very information that you want.

JARROD JENSEN: Okay. And I'm more than happy to work on that as well. I worked with the Mescalero's many, many years and know them pretty well, so I'll help with whatever I can there. But, you know, I think that there needs to be a working relationship being that we're basing our elk sport harvest off of the elk filtering off the reservation when we don't know what they are doing there in their own management.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: And I'm not going to say this is a problem. I recognize it's an issue, but without that big spot in the middle, without good information from there, I don't know that we can

1 solve that issue, solve that problem, whatever you want to call it.

JARROD JENSEN: Thank you. And I appreciate your concern in recognizing that. I just would like to see that we are managing our units based on their population not on what somebody else is doing. That we are looking at our local herds of animals and taking care of them accordingly.

And so if anybody would like to visit about this with me I've got more information. But on the fourth page there you could go down and look through the actual sustainable mortality. There is a discrepancy within the population that has arisen. And I think somebody else is going to cover that hopefully today. I appreciate your time.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Thank you.
Madame Director, it's fair to say that we're aware of this issue, right?

DIRECTOR SANDOVAL: Mr. Chairman, that is correct. We have reached out to Mescalero. We actually had a meeting with them, so we'll see where that goes and we are aware of your perspective, so thank you.

JARROD JENSEN: Excellent. Thank you very much. I appreciate it.

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Thank you. Thank you for your thoughtful presentation. It's well done. The other Mr. Jensen. Are you guys brothers?

JARROD JENSEN: Yes, sir.
JOSH JENSEN: We are.
All right. I just want to kind of -- well, my name is Josh Jensen. I'm here from Ruidoso. I just want to kind of add to what he had to talk about. I own the local taxidermy and meat processing plant here in Ruidoso, Wild Game Meat Processing, and so I kind of feel like that we have a pretty good idea of what the pulse is like for our elk populations.

And our concern was brought up when we looked at what the plan is for this next five years for our elk herds in units 36 and 34. Under the last five years' plans we have seen a significant decrease in the elk age class, the bull age class in our units where our quality of elk has dropped drastically. We went from averaging harvesting of four to six year old bulls to now I feel like we're just barely teetering on that step down to a two year old bull. And once we get into that position we're never going to get at the current management

1 program that we're at. We'll never get out of that. We'll be harvesting (inaudible) two year olds forever. And so I believe that because of the overharvesting that we've had this is a position that we've got ourselves into.

Just some thoughts that we've had to maybe do something different that would help change that and raise our age class of our bulls, which overall would help our populations. It's going to help the success rates. It's going to help the quality of our hunts. If we raise the age class of those that takes care of all three of those things.

One idea that we've had was to slightly
increase the public draw elk tags but restrict all
the unit-wide landowner tags to private ranches only. That's one idea that I believe would help increase the age class of our bulls.

The second thing is to -- or we could slightly increase our public draw tags but sell over the counter private land tags but restrict those hunts to the regular hunt dates. Instead of getting those private land tags from October 1st to January 31st, they would be restricted to hunt the same time that the public does. And the problem with that is it gives those guys an unfair advantage

1 to -- versus what the public land hunter has to deal 2 with.

And then also a point restriction on those.
I believe that we can formulate a point restriction that is beneficial for everybody. And that point restriction would be if you're a youth or a senior, kill any legal sporting -- or any legal bull, mature bull, (inaudible) elk, you're more than welcome to harvest that animal. But any adult that's in between that range needs to be part of the conservation part of it and kill a six-by, have at least six points to one side to help effectively manage our elk herds.

So that's my biggest thing. One other comments that \(I\) had on our deer, for this area as well, I looked at the public comment on the Game and Fish website. And the public comment is that they want to have doe hunts. They want to have point restrictions. They want to have -- reduce the number of tags. I do not believe that doe hunts to help to compensate the buck -- buck to doe ratio is going to help our deer populations at all. I do believe a point restriction will help. And why I believe that is because since I've been in business, I've been in business about 11 years. The first --

1 by the first three years or by the third year that 2 we had the point restriction in the past \(I\) took in 22 December 10th to December 31st, your choice of 23 weapon. We're going to charge \(\$ 250\) for this tag. more deer on that year than \(I\) have before or since that point restriction was implemented.

And so to me that would just prove that that did have an effect on how our deer herds or how our bucks -- how it helped our buck population. The other thing on the point restriction, you could do something similar like what \(I\) suggested with the elk hunts. You know, let the youth and senior, if they want to kill four (inaudible), that's fine. But as adults they need to be part of the conservation to kill a three-by or whatever it would be to help our bucks out.

And then the third thing that I would have is -- and this would be to help reduce the number of tags that are given out in the unit but also not lose revenue for the Game and Fish, and that would be to create a trophy hunt. And in this trophy hunt you would say, for example, unit 36, we're going to give out 10 tags that's going to be from And by doing that you create a quality trophy hunt but you're also able to reduce your public draw tags

1 by 60 tags and not -- not hurt your revenue as well. So that's my public comments for
Did anybody have any questions for that?

CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: No. I think I'm good.
JOSH JENSEN: Okay.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: But thank you. I
appreciate comments from both brothers. You clearly have intimate knowledge of 34 and 36 , which helps all of us.

We got one left unless there's someone beyond that. Daniel Cornelius.

MR. CORNELIUS: My name the Daniel Cornelius. I'm a guide up here on the mountain. I work for multiple outfitters. And I'm not here -I'm here to touch on the same stuff that they are but moreso to request a revision of the management plan in 34, 36, and 37. Things I believe I need revision are public versus our private tag system, everything from tag numbers to season dates, weapon use.

Like they said in the proper season, not being able to start using rifles until October 1st before public land can even use black powder. Better harvest reporting off the private land and giving more accurate population counts and pay

1 closer attention to the migration of these elk, which brings me to my next point is the core area, what we consider the core area, and maybe reevaluate that as our elk herd is expanding from the Sacramento moving out past the Capitans. And what may not have been considered the core area 10 years ago there is resident elk there and maybe ought to be managed as so.

We have a lot of things, you know, cause and effect on our elk population here. And we do effect the Mescalero Apache Reservation with our hunts. The biggest thing \(I\) want to hit on is wintertime hunts and harassing these elk in the winter range, which takes place only on private land. We don't have any public land hunts during the winter. But elk are very vulnerable at this time and they're also bachelored back up. So we're basically giving these property owners the opportunity to cherry pick the best bull out of the herd, and those are elk that have migrated from public land on to the private land. And they get to take the best ones and send us the lesser bulls to breed our cows for the future years to come.

I believe elk should just be left alone in their wintering grounds. If you start running them
it starts running off their fat reserves which effects their health in the following years.

Other than that \(I\) just think I'd like to request a revision for units 34,36 , and 37 , maybe get more locals involved. Maybe Larry Cordova from the local forest service and some other biologists from around here because I think you guys are spread thin and don't have time to be down here year round to monitor these elk and see what's actually going on with them.

So I guess that's all I have to say. CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Thank you. Again, that's helpful to hear. You definitely have good knowledge of the area.

Any further public comment from anyone?
Anything else? Anything from commissioners?
Can I get a motion to adjourn?
VICE CHAIRMAN MONTOYA: So moved.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: All in favor?
ALL MEMBERS: Aye.
CHAIRMAN KIENZLE: Done deal.
[Vote 7-0. Motion passes.]
[The hearing was adjourned.]

In Re:
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Game Commission Hearing

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C E R T I F I C A T E
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